

Sri Lanka Parliament Is Debating Penalties For Secessionist Groups

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Parliament debated an amendment to the constitution late Thursday that would impose severe penalties on people or political parties advocating the division of this island nation into separate Tamil and Sinhalese homelands.

With President Junius Jayewardene's United National Party holding an overwhelming majority of seats in the 168-member legislature, passage was assured.

Veteran members said voting probably would not begin before early Friday, The Associated Press reported.

When Parliament convened, the seats on the opposition side of the aisle reserved for the Tamil United Liberation Front were vacant. The amendment is aimed at the front.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, who introduced the measure, said in his initial speech that the Tamil front "has as one of its objectives the creation of a separate state by civil commotion and the breach of civil laws."

Tamil front leaders telephoned the capital Wednesday from their sanctuaries in the north and asked the government to postpone the session. They later decided to boycott the debate when told it could not be put off, a senior Parliament employee said.

The amendment was the only item to come before the members. Mr. Premadasa said the measure was intended "to provide very severe punishment to people who try to advocate a separate country."

He said there would be "no delay in punishment" for people convicted under the measure. "Appeals would come later," he said.

The prime minister spoke in Sinhalese. His remarks were translated into English.

Mr. Premadasa said that the Supreme Court on Wednesday had objected to two provisions calling for the forfeiture of property by convicted individuals.

The high court felt the provisions should be more carefully spelled out so that the people would be able to keep property needed for their livelihoods, the prime minister said.

He added that the bill would be amended during the debate later in the night so that the final version

would satisfy the court's objection.

Once it becomes law, the Tamil front will have to change its charter if its members want to continue to represent the Tamil community, observers said. Otherwise, they face expulsion from Parliament.

Tamil front members of Parliament also would have to join the other lawmakers in taking an oath that they do not advocate separatism.

Meanwhile, the minister of rural industrial development, S.S. Thondaman, a Tamil, said in a speech broadcast to the nation that Tamils do not blame majority Sinhalese for the 10 days of violence that began July 23.

Mr. Thondaman said that Tamils believe the violence was the work of well-organized gangs. This is the view taken by the government.

However, in a Tamil front memorandum published Thursday by the Times of India, the opposition party said that government troops "instigated" some of the incidents of ethnic strife, United Press International reported.

The government of President Jayewardene "completely failed in its responsibility to protect" the Tamil minority during the violence, the newspaper said.

The violence took nearly 300 lives and left tens of thousands of people homeless.

The Times said the Tamil front charges came in a memorandum, "which has been suppressed in Sri Lanka because no statement by the TULF can be circulated under the censorship laws."

The newspaper did not say when or how it received a copy of the memorandum, which was signed by the Tamil front secretary-general, A. Amruthalingam.

The memorandum said that "almost 40 persons were gunned down by army personnel in the streets and in their homes within Jaffna peninsula. Many of these persons were students, university teachers or even housewives."

Although the Buddhist Sinhalese make up nearly 80 percent of Sri Lanka's population of 15 million, the Hindu Tamils are in a majority in the northern district of Jaffna.

The violence was triggered by the killing of 13 army troops in an ambush in northern Sri Lanka by the "Liberation Tigers," an extremist Tamil group.

Mr. Amruthalingam said, "In Trincomalee, members of the navy and army with the assistance of Sinhalese thugs destroyed and burnt down almost 200 Tamil homes and shops. Trincomalee is an eastern port city."



A Sri Lankan soldier stands beside the body of a victim on a road in Colombo.

U.S. Envoy to Saudi Arabia Is Named Top Shultz Aide for the Middle East

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Thursday a shake-up of his policy team for the Middle East with the nomination of Richard W. Murphy, a career diplomat, as assistant secretary for the region.

Mr. Shultz announced that Mr. Murphy, now ambassador to Saudi Arabia, would replace Nicholas A. Velonis, who is to be nominated as ambassador to Egypt.

He said the changes did not reflect concern about the administration's inability to clear Lebanon of foreign forces or forge a political settlement in the Middle East.

"We would like to move farther than we have been able to move," Mr. Shultz said. But, he

added, "The fact that not everything has fallen into place does not mean anyone particular has not done a first-class job."

In other personnel changes, Mr. Shultz announced:

• Ronald I. Spiers, ambassador to Pakistan, will be nominated as undersecretary of state for management, replacing Jerome W. Van Gorkom.

• Alfred L. Atherton Jr., ambassador to Egypt, will return to Washington, but no assignment has been decided yet.

• William C. Harrop, ambassador to Kenya, will be nominated as the department's inspector general, a post that has been vacant.

• Robert Lamb, an officer in the U.S. embassy in Bonn, will be

nominated as assistant secretary of state for administration, replacing Thomas Tracy, who is retiring.

Mr. Shultz did not announce a replacement for Mr. Murphy in Saudi Arabia, but officials said a leading candidate was Morris Draper, who had been President Ronald Reagan's deputy Middle East mediator. The chief negotiator in the region, Philip C. Habib, recently resigned and was replaced by Robert C. McFarlane.

On his Middle East approach, Mr. Shultz said, "These are difficult policies to implement but we will continue to work at this."

Although there will be no immediate change in policy, he said, "As the situation moves along, we'll try to adapt to that."

U.S. Envoy Ends Talks in Israel on Pullout

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lane would first go to Damascus for talks with the Syrians, who are willing to see him.

But it soon became clear that Israel's "redeployment" of its forces to new lines along the Awali River north of Sidon, which is already under way with the movement of logistics and support units, remains a major concern to the Lebanese and an issue that Mr. McFarlane apparently felt had to be dealt with first.

The Israeli government, under

domestic pressure because of continuing casualties in Lebanon, announced last month that its forces would withdraw from the outskirts of Beirut, the Beirut-Damascus highway and the Chuf Mountains southeast of Beirut to presumably more defensible positions along the Awali. The army's aim is to have the partial pullback completed by November.

During a visit to Washington in late July, Mr. Arens and Mr. Shamir received the Reagan administration's approval for the redeployment, which both sides agreed to describe as only the first stage in the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Israel radio reported Wednesday that Mr. McFarlane had brought with him from Beirut a Lebanese demand that Israel issue a written pledge that the redeployment is only part of a total withdrawal. Israeli officials denied the report, but they said Mr. McFarlane had conveyed the concerns of the Lebanese and discussed with the Israelis methods to assuage them.

PLO Council Acts to End Bekaa Battle

Victory for Arafat Seen Over Meeting's Agenda

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — The central council of the Palestine Liberation Organization has decided to set up a committee to arrange and supervise a cease-fire in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley between supporters and opponents of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, Palestinian officials said Thursday.

The council also agreed to discuss at its current meeting Mr. Arafat's expulsion from Syria June 24, a move regarded as a victory for him, PLO officials said. His success in inserting the expulsion in the agenda followed his victory in persuading 79 of the 81 members of the central council, including pro-Syrian factions, to attend the meeting.

The council has been torn by disputes over whether Mr. Arafat's policies could lead to a compromise solution for a Palestinian homeland instead of open warfare against Israel.

Speaking to reporters after a first session of the council, the chairman, Khaled al-Fahoum, said the council had denounced armed clashes between Palestinians.

"Guns must be aimed back at the Zionist enemy that occupies Palestine, Lebanon and the Golan," he said.

Observers noted that Mr. Fahoum did not mention any involvement by Syria and Libya in the PLO fighting, as Mr. Arafat has done.

Mr. Fahoum, at the meeting, appealed to all factions in the dispute to cease their campaigns in the press "to clear the atmosphere and seek means to permit the solving of the divergences on a democratic basis."

The council occupies an intermediary place between the PLO executive committee and the Palestinian national council.

The central council met through the night Wednesday to discuss a draft agenda; the first point was the report of a six-member conciliation committee on the crisis within the PLO, the main branch of the PLO. The committee, chaired by Mr. Fahoum, had been asked to seek a solution to the PLO dispute and resolve differences between the Palestinians and Syria.

Mr. Arafat has accused Syria of intervening in favor of PLO dissidents demanding a more radical PLO policy. Syria has denied taking sides in what it says is a Palestinian dispute but has blocked mediation attempts by other Arab states.

WORLD BRIEFS

4 Chemical Attacks Alleged by U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States sent the United Nations on Thursday what it says is evidence of four new illegal chemical attacks in Southeast Asia for which the Soviet Union is responsible.

Blood samples drawn at refugee camps near Cambodia and Laos and sent to the UN show that chemical weapons banned by international treaties have been used, according to the State Department. The United States says the weapons are made from toxins called tricothecenes, commonly known as "yellow rain" because of their color when released as chemical clouds by planes or helicopters.

For the past three years, the United States has asserted that the Russians are responsible for more than 10,000 deaths by using the chemicals against resistance fighters in Afghanistan and by using or supplying similar weapons against rebels fighting Communist governments in Cambodia and Laos. The Russians have denied using the toxins.

Poland to Ease Passport Procedure

WARSAW (UPI) — General Rudolf Rudin, head of Poland's passport office, said Thursday that the lifting of martial law will make it easier for Poles to get passports to visit the West, although some travel restrictions will still apply.

General Rudin also said that legislation in the Sejm, Poland's parliament, would require officials to explain why any person is refused permission to travel abroad. Those denied passports would have the right to appeal. His remarks appeared in *Polityka*, the country's Communist Party newspaper.

In another development, Jacek Kuron, who was a chief adviser to Solidarity, the banned trade union, turned down a government proposal to send him and his family out of Poland permanently, a family spokesman said Wednesday. Mr. Kuron has been jailed since December 1981 on charges of attempting to overthrow the government.

Guerrillas Report Attacks in Angola

LISBON (AP) — Anti-government rebels claim to have launched a major offensive involving 10,000 guerrillas throughout central and eastern Angola that has already inflicted heavy government casualties.

In a statement issued Thursday in Lisbon, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said the offensive was aimed at forcing the Marxist ruling party to negotiate a settlement with the rebels. The demand has been consistently turned down by the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The statement said that guerrillas had destroyed the 21st Brigade of the Angolan Army between the towns of Chicla and Cangambe in the east, killing 273 soldiers and 15 Cuban advisers. The rebels also said they shot down three MIG-21 fighters, besieged Angolan and Cuban brigades in Cangambe, took the town of Mungo and captured arms, equipment and ammunition.

Bomb Explodes in Lesotho's Capital

MASERU, Lesotho (UPI) — A car-bomb explosion in central Maseru damaged government buildings but caused no casualties, Lesotho Radio said.

No one claimed responsibility for Thursday's explosion, the first of its kind during the Lesotho Liberation Army's four-year guerrilla campaign to ouster the government of Prime Minister Leaboa Jonathan.

The L.L.A., which is the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party, seeks to force Chief Jonathan to hold elections in the 18,000-square-mile (46,800-square kilometer) mountain state that he has ruled since 1977. Chief Jonathan cancelled elections in that year when the BCP appeared likely to defeat him, and he has not held another election.

4 in IRA Get Life Terms for Murders

BELFAST (Reuters) — An Irish Republican Army leader and three other guerrillas were sentenced Thursday, in a court ringed by police marksmen, to life in prison on murder charges.

Kevin Mulgrew, 27, the leader, was sentenced hours after police foiled an apparent attempt to dynamite Belfast's main guerrilla interrogation center with a milk truck loaded with explosives.

Convicted with Mr. Mulgrew in the killing of a part-time soldier was Gerald Loughlin, 27. Barry Art, 23, was convicted of murder in the killing of a deputy prison governor. Albert Miles, Charles McKiernan, 23, was convicted as the actual assassin in both killings. Thirty-one other defendants are to be sentenced Friday.

Forget Watergate Lessons, Baker Says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, says the United States should forget most of the "lessons of Watergate" and get rid of the "mishmash of regulations" that resulted from the scandal over the 1972 presidential campaign. He cites specifically laws that regulate senators' outside income and campaign spending, which he called "Watergate shadows."

Mr. Baker was the senior Republican on the Senate committee that investigated the allegations. Inquiries conducted by Senate and House of Representatives panels led to the resignation Aug. 9, 1974, of President Richard M. Nixon and to prison terms for several of his top advisers.

Nigerian Police Prepare for Election

LAGOS (Reuters) — Thousands of paramilitary police were deployed in major Nigerian towns Thursday in a show of force aimed at deterring trouble in Saturday's presidential election, a police spokesman said.

Dozens of trucks led by water-cannon vehicles drove through Lagos carrying police officers as the government mounted what was expected to be the biggest nationwide security operation since the civil war in 1970. Violence was less than expected in the seven-month campaign that ended Wednesday night, and a police spokesman said he thought the voting would be peaceful.

For the Record

GENEVA (AP) — The Soviet Union and nearly all its allies walked out of the United Nations Conference on Racism as Khieu Samphan, foreign minister of the Cambodian government in exile, accused Vietnam on Thursday of "genocide" in his country.

ATLANTA (UPI) — The number of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, known as AIDS, reported each week in the United States has more than doubled in the last six months, from 24 to 53, health officials said Thursday.

Chad Reports New Air Raids

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order to justify this flagrant and undisguised intervention in the African continent.

The latest chapter in the civil war began when the forces supporting President Hissene Habré drove Mr. Goukouni's forces from the capital in December. Mr. Goukouni fled to Libya, reorganized his army and

marched south, capturing several towns in Chad before Mr. Habré's forces succeeded in chasing him back north.

U.S. Maneuvers Continuing President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the United States would continue its maneuvers in southern Mediterranean despite Libya's threat to attack U.S. ships entering the Gulf of Sidra, United Press International reported from Washington.

"We will hold maneuvers as we always have in international waters," he said after a meeting with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. Mr. Mobutu has sent several hundred soldiers to Chad to support the Habré government.

Mr. Reagan said the United States considered the gulf to be international waters and "so does the rest of the world." Libya says most of the gulf lies within its territorial waters.

Two U.S. aircraft carriers, the Eisenhower and the Coral Sea, have been cruising the area, although the Coral Sea is now headed for the Caribbean and Latin American maneuvers.

Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has threatened to destroy the Eisenhower if it enters the Gulf of Sidra.

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Bell Brings The World Closer

Hondurans Issue Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

argued that the fleet maneuvers Wednesday as a "clear demonstration of force to coerce Nicaragua into certain action, into some behavior that is suitable, that is acceptable to the United States."

But the Soviet secretary-general of foreign affairs, Yuri Fokine, indicated in a news conference in Managua that the Soviet Union would not supply direct military aid to the Sandinistas if Nicaragua became engaged in a regional war.

When asked about possible military aid, he replied: "We will support Nicaragua politically in all forms."

France Ends Arms Sales

France will stop providing military equipment to Nicaragua in accordance with the so-called Contadora group's proposals to bring peace to Central America, Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external affairs, said Wednesday in Bogotá, The Associated Press reported.

"France provided Nicaragua with helicopters and ships worth \$18 million in aid, which won't be renewed," Mr. Cheysson said at a press conference.

The French official, who is on a tour of Latin America, said that the Contadora group — Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Mexico — has "the support of all the countries of Western Europe" because it is committed to "fight misery and backwardness that are the causes of Central American disputes."

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Guerrillas Reportedly Target Key Farm Area in El Salvador

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador — Leftist guerrilla forces who slipped away two months ago when El Salvador began a major effort to pacify a key province have now returned in sizable numbers with the aim of wrecking the pacification program, Salvadoran officers say.

El Salvador adopted a National Campaign Plan in June giving the highest priority in the guerrilla war to the province of San Vicente. It had been a producer of cash crops for export until the three-year war badly disrupted life and agriculture.

When the operation began June 11, the government sent more than 4,000 of its best-trained soldiers, plus assorted other units, to the province. No effort was made to keep the plan secret or to achieve surprise, and only light resistance was encountered as the insurgents took evasive action.

Late last week, however, a force estimated at several hundred guerrillas returned to the area and virtually wiped out a Salvadoran Army reconnaissance platoon in a battle only about six miles (9.6 kilometers) southwest of the town of San Vicente, the provincial capital.

The guerrillas then stood and fought another 350 army troops from 2 P.M. until dusk, when they slipped away leaving six dead behind, according to Colonel Rinaldo Golcher, the overall commander of the government operation here and in neighboring Usulután province.

"This is the first time since our operation began," said Colonel Golcher on Tuesday, "that the subversives have concentrated in such size to try to disrupt the national plan."

He also expressed the belief that the guerrilla leadership had thought at first that the large government forces committed to San Vicente could be lured out of the province by insurgent attacks elsewhere.

One element of the government operation, strongly urged upon El Salvador by U.S. advisers, is to keep large troop units in San Vicente, until December at least, while civilian officials attempt to restore public services and promote economic development and agriculture.

Colonel Golcher said the guerrillas now seemed to recognize that they had been mistaken in believing the army would leave the province prematurely. In view of that, he speculated that the guerrilla leaders had decided it was now necessary to filter back and take more direct measures.

The colonel and other Salvadoran officers said they had seen other indications lately that the rebels were trying to hamper civic action efforts.

The civilian pacification committee in San Vicente says it has rebuilt about 48 miles of damaged roads and intends to repair much more.

Committee members and Colonel Golcher said that small guerrilla units had come out of the bush in the last few days and approached that if they did not halt work they would be killed. No such killings have yet taken place.

The battle near San Vicente last week was one of the worst encounters the government has experienced in several weeks.

A small "hunter battalion" of about 350 men had been dispatched to protect a crew of workmen sent to rebuild electric power pylons destroyed by guerrillas more than a year ago. The aim was to restore power to the town of Tecoluca, south of San Vicente.

A reconnaissance platoon of 30 men was in the lead and bumped into an entrenched force of insurgents that Colonel Golcher said may have totaled 400 men.

Ten government soldiers were killed and 15 wounded, according to the colonel, a casualty rate of 83 percent. One civilian electrical worker was killed.

Pickering Is Confirmed

The U.S. Senate confirmed Thomas R. Pickering on Thursday to become ambassador to El Salvador. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

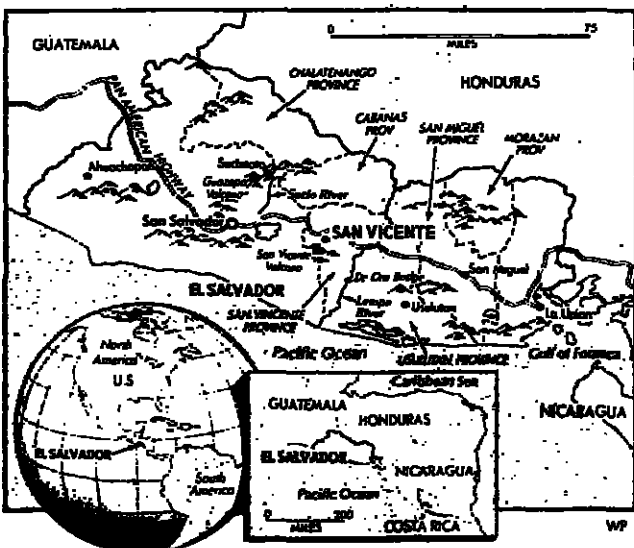
In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday, Mr. Pickering said that U.S. policy in Central America was "on the right track." The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Pickering told senators that "in the face of armed attacks in El Salvador and Central America, military protection and stability must be provided" and that such assistance was "key to achieving social progress, political reform, respect for human rights and economic development in all sectors of the society."

He was summoned from Nigeria, where he had been ambassador since 1981, to take on what he described at the hearings as "one of the most difficult ambassadorial posts."



A member of El Salvador's "hunter battalion" rests before beginning a counter-insurgency operation in San Vicente.



Reagan's Central American Policy Finding Slim Public Support in U.S.

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans continue to register disapproval of President Ronald Reagan's policies toward Central America, despite a sustained drive by the White House for public support, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News opinion poll.

Many citizens have yet to focus on details of the problems in the region and are unable to state which side the United States is supporting in El Salvador or Nicaragua.

Many agree with Mr. Reagan's contention that strife in Central America poses a threat to the security of the United States.

But the respondents tend to give Mr. Reagan unfavorable ratings for his policies toward Central America and express fear of growing entanglement.

The poll, conducted July 28 to Aug. 1, is the third on Central America conducted by The Post and ABC News since March 1982. It shows little change in attitudes over that 18-month period. Overall, 48 percent say they disapprove of Mr. Reagan's handling of the problems in Central America, and 33 percent say they approve.

Among the key findings:

- Four in 10 respondents saw the United States becoming involved in a new Vietnam, despite Mr. Reagan's repeated statements that events in El Salvador and Nicaragua bear no comparison to Vietnam.

- Fewer than half those interviewed believed the administration is being truthful when it says it has no intention of sending U.S. soldiers to fight in El Salvador.

- Only 21 percent said that Mr. Reagan's handling of the situation in Central America would lead to solving problems in the region,

while 27 percent said his approach would exacerbate the problems. Half of the respondents had no view on that question.

- By 54 to 29 percent, the respondents said that Mr. Reagan was leading the United States more toward getting into war in Central America rather than toward staying out of war.

- Fewer than half knew that the United States backed the government of El Salvador in its war with rebels; only three in 10 knew the United States opposed the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

- Six of every 10 interviewed said poverty and oppression in Central America were more to

blame for the unrest there than was subversion from Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

- Sixty-two percent disapproved of any U.S. involvement in overthrowing the government in Nicaragua; only 20 percent approved.

Honduran Leader Reports Recovery

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — President Roberto Suazo Córdova, recuperating from his second heart attack in eight months, said in a live television broadcast from his hospital bed that he was recovering rapidly and hoped to be back at work soon.

After the heart attack Sunday, Mr. Suazo Córdova, 56, postponed indefinitely a meeting scheduled in Tegucigalpa this week with President Alvaro Magaña of El Salvador, according to the presidential press office.

Interior Minister Oscar Mejía Arellano said Wednesday that Mr. Suazo Córdova will be back at work in a week. He said the president "has been attending the affairs of the republic from his sickbed" and denied that Congress would name a temporary replacement. Earlier, government sources said the president would not be able to return to work for at least two months.

Businesswomen's Group Is Angered By Reagan Remark During Apology

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, who made a special trip to apologize to a women's group that was turned away from a planned White House tour, apparently added insult to injury in an ad-libbed remark about "recognition of women's place."

About 1,200 members of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs went to the White House on Tuesday, where they were told that their tour had been canceled. Mr. Reagan had scheduled a meeting in the East Room, a regular tour stop.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Reagan went to the Sheraton Washington Hotel to apologize.

"It's not enough just to say I'm sorry, so I intend to do penance," he said. "And we have been doing a number of things here with regard to the thing of great interest to you, and that is the recognition of women's place. I want you to know I've always recognized it, because I happen to be one who believes that if it wasn't for women, no men would still be walking around in skin suits carrying clubs."

Mr. Reagan's comment was greeted with silence from the women, who only moments earlier had sprung to their feet in appreciation of his taking time to speak to them.

"He was addressing a group of businesswomen," said an unnamed Polly Madenwald, the federation's national president and an Oregon Republican. "My indication, from what he said, was he felt the reason women are here is to create families and not necessarily do anything other than that."

Block Satisfied After Week Of Eating Like Poor in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block completed a week of eating like a U.S. food-stamp recipient Thursday and pronounced the diet "enough" to eat.

"It's impossible to really appreciate the plight of the poor," Mr. Block said. "And we don't pretend to. But I feel better able to speak to the food-stamp issue."

The secretary, who went on the department's "thrifty food plan" a week ago, said food for the week cost \$56.62. The plan allows \$58 for a family of four. Besides himself, the participants were his wife, their daughter and a house guest.

"It was good food," Mr. Block said. "We didn't have to choose inferior or less desirable food. I was comfortable with it." He said none of the four lost or gained weight during the week.

The secretary said he missed such nonessential items as soft drinks, beer and ice cream.

Indictment Charges Ex-Aide at EPA With Perjury and Obstructing Justice

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Rita M. Lavelle, a former Environmental Protection Agency official, was indicted by a U.S. grand jury Thursday on charges of perjury and attempting to obstruct congressional proceedings.

Miss Lavelle, who was fired in May as assistant administrator in charge of a \$1.6-billion "superfund" program to clean up abandoned chemical waste dumps, was acquitted on July 22 on a criminal charge of contempt of Congress.

The Justice Department said the new indictment concerned testimony by Miss Lavelle before the Senate Public Works Committee on Feb. 23, and with testimony before a House Public Works subcommittee.

The indictment contained three counts of perjury, one of obstruction, and one of making a false statement in a government matter. All are felony charges, each carrying a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment.

Miss Lavelle's attorney, James Bierbower, declined immediate comment. He also refused to say where Miss Lavelle was.

Reagan Addresses Advocate Group For His Policies

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Citizens for America, describing itself as a non-partisan organization formed to disseminate conservative policies without directly backing President Ronald Reagan for re-election next year, has gotten under way with Mr. Reagan's approval.

The organizational meeting of the group, held privately Wednesday in the Old Executive Office Building adjoining the White House, attracted about 100 prospective workers to hear a speech by Mr. Reagan and briefings by Vice President George Bush and six top White House aides, according to John Buckley, the organization's director of communications.

Mr. Buckley said the group will budget \$1.5 million for its first year, during which it will seek to recruit spokesmen for Mr. Reagan's economic and defense policies in each of the nation's 435 congressional districts.

Although it will advocate many of Mr. Reagan's policies, Mr. Buckley said, the organization will take the same stands even if he decides not to run for a second term. Mr. Buckley said the group, organized as a tax-exempt corporation for educational purposes, is counting on substantial contributions from donors. He did not name the donors.

Mr. Buckley said the chairman of Citizens for America will be Lewis E. Lehrman, the drug store magnate who spent \$9 million of his own money in his losing campaign as the Republican nominee for New York's governorship in 1982. The group was organized by Jacquelin H. Hume, a San Francisco food products entrepreneur who had been an unofficial adviser to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Hume and Mr. Lehrman had discussed plans with Mr. Reagan for such a group in May.

U.S. Cancels Two Loans, Says Guyana Defaulted

Reuters

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — The United States has canceled two loans to Guyana because it defaulted on the conditions, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Wednesday.

The loans, totaling \$2.6 million, would have been used to promote small farm development and modernize the country's rice industry.

Guyanese officials have accused the Reagan administration of putting pressure on President Forbes Burnham to change his socialist policies.

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India Fears Economic Impact of Reagan Aid Policy

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Anxiety is growing in the Indian government over the potential impact on the national economy if the Reagan administration succeeds in holding down International Development Association assistance to poorer countries to \$3 billion a year and reduces the U.S. contribution.

Coupled with an expected drain on IDA funds by China's emergence as a major recipient of assistance by the World Bank's concessional lending affiliate, the rollback would retard development in India, increase the deficit in the balance of payments and force the government into heavy commercial borrowing at a time when debt payments are coming due on old loans by the International Monetary Fund, according to Indian officials.

Moreover, government economists said cuts in IDA aid could force India to cut back on its program of liberalizing its economy. The program includes relaxing import policies, encouraging foreign competition and placing a greater emphasis on private-sector initiative.

"We are on the brink," said L.K. Jha, India's leading international

economist and an adviser to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. "If our worst fears materialize, I don't see how we can maintain the same level of imports and the same level of development."

The source of Mr. Jha's anxiety and that of officials of the Finance Ministry is the first round of negotiations by IDA donor nations that ended July 28 in Tokyo.

The World Bank proposed \$16 billion for IDA's seventh replenishment, to cover the three-year period beginning next July. But the United States has said it is not willing to go beyond \$9 billion for three years or \$15 billion stretched over five years. The Reagan administration is also seeking to reduce its share of IDA assistance from 27 percent to 25 percent.

In the Indian view, the U.S. proposal would cut IDA low-interest "soft" loans to two-thirds of the current \$1-billion level in real terms. While this ostensibly would result from U.S. budget restraints, the Indians say it reflects the Reagan administration's position against Third World borrowing generally, and specifically a desire to "graduate" India out of IDA.

India is the most active borrower from the World Bank group, drawing a total of \$2.1 billion in the

fiscal year ending in June, according to Finance Ministry officials. India traditionally has received 40 percent of the IDA concessional loan total. IDA loans, however, have declined from an average of \$1.5 billion to \$1 billion a year, Mr. Jha said.

Mr. Jha estimated that regardless of the outcome, China is certain to receive half of India's share. If other IDA donor nations follow the U.S. lead in holding down the contributions, the result will be "catastrophic" not only for India but for the poorer African nations and south Asian nations with marginal economies, such as Bangladesh, he said.

Alarm among Indian economists was heightened with the release of statements made in Tokyo by an IDA special representative, André de Latre, that the poorest African countries alone require IDA assistance of \$7 billion to \$9 billion.

leaving practically nothing for India.

If the new IDA annual replenishment was held to \$3 billion and even if India and China shared the 40 percent that traditionally has been India's share, then the flow of funds here would drop to \$600 million, according to Finance Ministry projections.

Mr. Jha noted that nearly 38 percent of India's cumulative borrowing from IDA has gone to agriculture, irrigation and rural development, and another 8 percent to population control, health, education, water supply, urban development and sewerage. These are development categories, he said, that normally cannot be financed by commercial borrowing.

Since India is an agriculture-based economy, the gross national product could be expected to fall by more than 10 percent annually as a result of such cuts, according

to World Bank economic projections. This would return India to the small pace of growth it has struggled to accelerate, Mr. Jha said in an interview.

The alternative to a slower growth rate, Mr. Jha said, would be increased commercial borrowing, which would be "dangerous and unsafe and would repeat the tragedy of Latin America in south Asia."

Officials have estimated that if India makes up for the shortfall by borrowing at commercial interest rates, its debt payments could climb to an unhealthy 23 percent of export earnings by 1995. If India opted to restrain its commercial borrowing, Mr. Jha said, then it would be forced to tighten import controls and pull back on the economic liberalization policies it has adopted in the last year because of the drain on foreign exchange.

China Likely to Join Multi-Fiber Pact By End of the Year, Trade Aides Say

By Bjij Khindaria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — In a move that would bring China closer to membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Beijing is preparing to join one of GATT's main agreements, the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, by the end of this year.

Trade officials from textile-exporting countries and European countries said China wants to join the agreement, GATT's most influential and controversial one, which regulates the multibillion-dollar world trade in textiles and apparel.

China is expected to submit a formal application for membership at GATT's textile committee meeting in December.

A team of Chinese officials and trade experts is expected to visit Geneva in September to consult with other MFA members to solve any problems impeding membership. China decided to submit an application in July but held back to await the outcome of its bilateral textile negotiations with the United States, which were successfully concluded here Saturday.

China has held informal talks with several major Third World textile exporters to prepare for the September visit. Because China sees itself as a developing country, it was alarmed by the U.S. rejection of most Third World demands concerning trade and monetary reforms made last month at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

China sounded out U.S. opinion during the textile talks with the United States in Geneva and was encouraged enough by the response to go ahead with further preparations for MFA application.

Most other MFA members said they would welcome Chinese entry, although some expressed doubts about the likely benefits to China, particularly as the MFA expires in July 1985. Many textile-exporting countries are determined to block MFA renewal after that date, seeing it a departure from GATT's free-trade rules because it allows Western nations to curb Third World imports.

The main benefit to any non-industrial member of the MFA is that neither the United States nor the European Community can offer export growth rates in textiles and apparel lower than those specified under the MFA. By staying outside the MFA, China negotiated its past textile trade pacts with the United States and the EC from a position of weakness.

In last month's negotiations with the United States, China got nearly everything it wanted because of

pressure it brought on Washington by refusing to buy U.S. grain, soybeans and manmade fibers. But it has little clout when it negotiates with the European Community.

China's bilateral agreement with the EC setting quotas for its textile and apparel exports expires at the end of this year and Beijing would like to be protected by the MFA when renewal negotiations begin.

China, which has held observer status, also would like to participate as a full member in negotiations likely to begin next January on the future of the MFA. Third World countries want to replace the MFA with another agreement with the United States and the EC that does not codify import restrictions as the MFA does. They recognize, however, that none of the Western nations, including the usually liberal Scandinavian countries, will allow free trade in textiles and apparel in the near future.

Most members of the 89-nation GATT see Chinese entry to the MFA as being a big step toward joining GATT, which has consistently been ignored by the Soviet Union and most of its Eastern European trading partners. Only Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia belong to GATT.

Most other GATT members have indicated they favor China as a full member rather than as a non-participating observer.

But the United States and the EC are expected to remain firm when China begins negotiations to enter GATT. Under GATT rules, each new applicant must negotiate a treaty of accession and pledge to alter its national trade law to conform with GATT requirements. Some prospective applicants, such as Mexico, have found these requirements to be too burdensome and have decided to stay out of GATT. The West seems willing to accommodate China's needs as a developing country but not as a Communist nation opposed to free markets.

Craxi Heads A Five-Party Government

Socialist's Cabinet Has 16 Christian Democrats

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Bettino Craxi was sworn in Thursday at the head of Italy's first Socialist-led government by President Sandro Pertini, also a Socialist.

The key members of the five-party coalition cabinet taking the oath with him were Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, both Christian Democrats, and Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican. All three are former prime ministers.

The Christian Democrats were given 16 of the 29 cabinet posts, the Socialists 4, excluding Mr. Craxi, the Social Democrats 4, the Republicans 3 and the Liberals 2.

In the case of the Christian Democrats, each of the party's loosely organized factions had to be satisfied. The factions, long a characteristic of the party, once had distinct political and ideological traits but are now largely a matter of personal alliances.

The economic ministries went to Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, a Republican, Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria, a Christian Democrat, and Budget Minister Pietro Longo, a Social Democrat.

Emilio Colombo, the outgoing foreign minister, was also missing from the lineup after he lost his bid for reappointment to Mr. Andreotti during a tense internal power struggle within the Christian Democratic leadership that delayed completion of the cabinet list by more than a day.

Under the Italian system the allocation of ministerial posts to the coalition parties is a matter of negotiation between them and the prime minister-designate, but the choice of the men to fill the posts is determined more by the parties than the prime minister.

French Clan Follows Trail of Violent Death

Zemours, Reputed Paris Godfathers, Are Down to One Brother Out of Five

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Once there were five Zemours brothers. Known in the French press as the "Z" gang, they gained notoriety in the 1960s and 1970s, coming to be considered as "godfathers" of the Paris underworld. Today, only one brother is left.

Tuesday morning, the remains of the fourth brother, Gilbert, were buried next to those of three senior members of the clan. Gilbert, who was shot and killed last week as he walked his four French poodles near the Eiffel Tower, fell on a trail of violent death that the Zemours followed from North Africa to Europe to the United States.

Among the 50 or so persons who attended Gilbert's burial at a Paris cemetery was the surviving brother, 55-year-old André, who recently left the French island of Martinique for an undisclosed destination. Surrounded by bodyguards in dark glasses, he seemed nervous as he glanced at the several dozen photographers taking his picture.

A rabbi who spoke at the funeral described Gilbert as a good family man, the loving father of two children. He did not mention Gilbert's career.

The saga of the rise and fall of the Zemours, who went to Paris to escape the war in Algeria in the late 1950s, reads like a script for a "B" movie, which in fact it became as "Le Grand Pardon." One by one, the French police say, the brothers took over leadership of the family enterprise. The police say they specialized in gambling, protection rackets and prostitution.

One by one, four of the brothers were slain. The first of the "Z"s to arrive in Paris was Roland. The allegation was that he tried to set up a prostitution ring and was killed by a rival pimp in 1957, not far from the

Champs-Élysées. Despite this, the other Zemours chose Paris as a refuge in 1959.

In the 1960s, the Zemours prospered. Using the garment trade as a base for their operations, they were reported to offer "protection" to Jewish shopkeepers, first in Montmartre and then in the rest of Paris. The police say that they emerged on top in a struggle for control of gambling in the city. In the process, they drew police attention.

The second brother, William, was shot and killed by Paris police in February 1975 during a raid on a Left Bank bistro. The police recount that he had gone there to discuss a cease-fire with rivals, a clan of Sicilians, after 16 gangland killings in less than a year.

That left the third brother, Edgar, as family head. The most flamboyant of the five, he was called "Dapper Eddie." His funeral took place in April. He was shot by a sniper at his home in Miami, and his body was returned to France for burial next to his brothers.

Soon after Edgar's funeral, Gilbert gave an interview to the magazine *Paris Match* in which he rashly promised to investigate the murder himself. "I will do what I have to do," he said. Some investigators believe that comment might have led to his death.

None of the "Z" brothers spent more than short periods in prison for relatively minor crimes such as carrying weapons or procuring. They all denied involvement in the drug business and, at least, police tend to believe them. Gilbert, who spent much of the past decade fighting a legal battle against the police for killing his brother William, insisted that the family did not deserve its reputation.

"There was no Zemour clan," he told *Paris Match*. "It was simply an invention of police and journalists."



Gilbert Zemour's widow, third from right, between her two sons, at funeral Tuesday.

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In Japan, School Exams Set Life's Course

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

TOKYO — American students, by and large, take examinations to get out of school. Japanese take them to get in.

One result is that once Japanese students get to college, they can relax. Their life bears little resemblance to the regimen of lectures, seminars, exams and papers that are the pattern in the United States. "We are supposed to spend two hours preparing for every hour of class," said Masano Koiso, a 20-year-old sophomore at Sophia Uni-

JAPANESE EDUCATION

Third of four articles.

versity here, "but nobody does that. This is the only time that you can take it easy and enjoy life."

Motomaru Saito, a graduate student at Sophia, said: "You sleep late and you play a lot of Mah-Jongg."

In Japan, what is most important is not what students learn in college but which college they go to, and that is determined entirely by the score they make on a one-day battery of tests.

A basic fact of life is that every Japanese child who has any hope of going to college must face crucial, detailed, impartial tests of his or her basic academic knowledge. This fact defines what is taught in Japanese schools, shapes the extra-curricular activities and determines the way Japanese children spend their free time. There is nothing comparable in the U.S. system of education.

Most colleges and universities in the United States require applicants to take either the Scholastic Aptitude Test or the American College Testing Program examinations, but high school grades and other factors ranging from extra-curricular achievements to athletic ability are usually more important criteria for admission to college.

It would be unheard of in the United States for high school graduates who did poorly on the college boards to go to a cram school for a year just so they could make a better score.

In Japan, however, one out of six youngsters just out of high school does exactly that, and some of them go for several years. They are called *ronin*, which literally means a masterless samurai warrior.

One of them is Atsushi Shirashi. At 18, he was graduated from high school in March with hopes of studying architecture at Waseda or Tokyo Kogyo Universities. He failed both entrance examinations, however, so he is preparing to try again.

Mr. Shirashi lives in the dormitory of the Yoyogi Seminar, a private cram school, with other unsuccessful university applicants, their parents having paid \$4,000 for a year of intense preparation for next year's exams.

They attend lectures six days a week and virtually give up social life to devote all their time to memorizing vast amounts of material. "I often get tired, but I have to keep it up because I want to enter a first-choice university," he said.

The anxiety over how to prepare



Atsushi Shirashi, a student at a cram school, is counseled on his college prospects.

for the examinations puts strain on Japanese parents and children. In extreme cases, the so-called "examination hell" has led to suicides by students who failed.

The examination system has spawned a multibillion dollar industry of private cram schools, practice examinations, correspondence courses and drill books that supplement the public school system.

"It's almost impossible to get into college without some kind of extra work," said Yuko Inoue, a 16-year-old student at Mukogawa Girls High School in Osaka. "It's not enough to rely on what you learn in school."

Japanese students take exams not only to get into college but also into high school. They attend heterogeneous elementary and junior high schools, but after the ninth grade they are funneled into senior high schools of varying quality.

Junior high school grades and teacher recommendations play a role in determining who will get into the best high schools and vocational schools, but the most important element is the student's score on the examinations that each school administers to prospective students.

Then, in the senior year of high school, students again compete through examinations to get into the best possible university. The test score is the sole criterion for who is accepted and who is not.

The most desirable employers recruit from a limited number of top public and private universities.

The Scholastic Aptitude Test in the United States is designed to measure relatively broad verbal and mathematical reasoning skills. In Japan, however, examinations are designed in keeping with the Confucian tradition that education is essentially the conveying of factual knowledge.

The examinations pose multiple-choice or other short-answer questions to which there is a single correct solution," said Thomas P. Rohlen, an American expert on

Japanese high schools. "Interpretive skills are not tested."

"But skills in natural science problem-solving are important, and the degree of detailed knowledge required is astounding. The exams are the kind for which a capacity to grind away at preparation for years makes a difference. Intelligence is important, but self-discipline and willpower are equally essential."

A recent examination for Tokyo University, for instance, contained the following questions on world history:

"Mohammed's younger cousin and son-in-law Ali became caliph in 656. That was because:

(a) The caliph was elected in those days.

(b) The caliph was succeeded on a hereditary system corresponding to father-son succession in those days.

(c) Ali defeated former caliph Uthman in the Battle of Camel."

Students aspiring to join the elite ranks of Tokyo University alumni should have known that the correct answer was (a).

Such questions define the content of the curriculum in Japanese schools from the elementary level on. Schools focus almost entirely on the subjects covered by examinations — Japanese, mathematics, social studies, science and English — and the goal of lectures is to convey as much of the factual material that might appear on some future examination as possible.

Many of the better high schools rush through the prescribed curriculum in two years and then devote the senior year to a review of old examinations and related materials.

In the United States, computer literacy is coming to be viewed as a major objective of public schools from the earliest grades. In Japan, however, despite the country's emphasis on production of computers, they are conspicuously absent from the classroom. That is because there are no questions about computers on entrance examinations.

Public schools routinely require students to give up athletics and other after-school activities when they reach the critical ninth and tenth grades. Teachers invariably view the success or failure of their students on such examinations as a measure of their own effectiveness.

Students who do not pass entrance examinations or for other reasons do not go on to college often attend public or private technical schools in fields ranging from cosmetology to fishing, and some of them have entrance examinations.

The competition inherent in a system where a child's entire future prospects can be determined by performance on a single morning and afternoon produces anxiety for the whole family.

The most obvious expression of this is a phenomenon known as the *kyotaku mama*, or education mother, known for her aggressiveness in pushing her children, especially boys, toward higher education achievements.

Japanese fathers work long hours and come home late, and they abdicate many responsibilities to their wives," said Nobuo Shimahara, a professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

Noriko Onishi, who lives in Tokyo and whose husband, Tadashi, is the general manager of a shipping concern, takes her education duties seriously.

The Onishis have two sons, Tomoyuki, who is 16 and a junior in high school, and Takayuki, who is 12 and in his first year in junior high school. Both are in private schools that required the passing of entrance examinations, and both began attending an after-school *juku*, or cram school for high school entrance examinations, in the fourth grade.

"Americans go to the Boy Scouts, Japanese go to the *jukus*," said Karoku Itoh, vice president of the Tokyo Gakuen *juku*.

The effects that *jukus* have on Japanese children is a matter of considerable debate. Some children, like Toshiko Nishio, a sixth grader who attends the Tokyo Gakuen *juku* several times a week, clearly enjoy it.

"I like coming here because I have lots of friends," he said.

Many people, however, have reservations about a system that requires many students to devote so many of their childhood hours to memorization.

"We don't encourage students to go to *jukus*," said Noboru Matsumoto, principal of the Uchikoshi Junior High School in Hachioji, who estimates that two-thirds of his students do so anyway. "The students go to cram schools until 9 or 10 in the evening, and they still have their homework to do. Some don't get to bed until midnight, and the next morning they are sleepy."

There are exceptions to the general rule that Japanese college students basically relax for four years. Engineering students or those in Tokyo University planning to take the examination for a job in the Foreign or the Finance ministries, for instance, study quite hard.

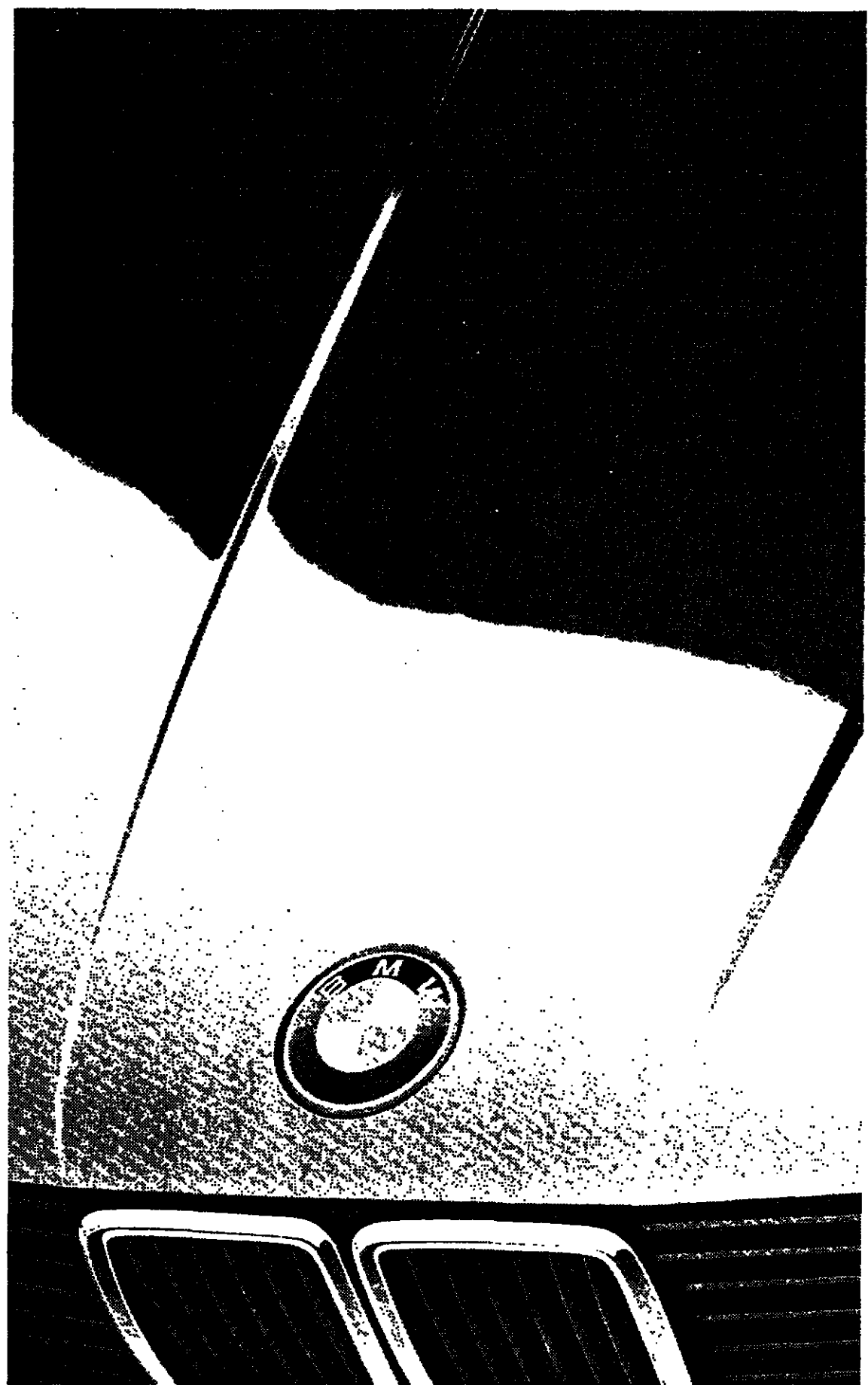
But generally, according to Tadashi Yamamoto, director of the Japan Center for International Exchange, college in Japan "represents four years of tremendous waste of human resources."

Critics argue that the low level of academic work during the undergraduate years undermines the overall quality of the Japanese education system.

Japanese companies generally do not view this as a problem. Since they can usually count on keeping the new employees for their entire careers, the companies invest heavily in training them for the skills the companies need.

"Business firms want fresh people," said Yasuo Sakakibara, a professor of economics at Doshisha University in Kyoto. "If they need somebody who can work a computer or speak Spanish, then they assign them to spend three months learning computers or Spanish."

NEXT: What Americans can borrow from the Japanese.



1982 Reports and Accounts.

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BMW AG	DM mil.	9,371.6	7,822.1 +19.8	Net worth	DM mil.	1,451.3	1,201.3 +20.8
Production				Fixed assets	DM mil.	2,422.7	2,254.3 +7.5
Cars	units	378,769	351,545 + 7.7	Investment in			
Motorcycles	units	30,554	33,120 + 7.7	fixed assets	DM mil.	752.5	815.6 - 7.7
Automobile sales				Depreciation of			
Total	units	377,684	348,946 + 8.2	tangible	DM mil.	615.8	473.1 +30.2
Domestic	units	130,798	138,399 - 5.5	fixed assets	DM mil.	200.0	145.0
Foreign	units	246,886	210,547 +17.3	Net income			
Motorcycles sales				per old share			
Total	units	30,298	32,452 - 6.3	of DM 50	DM	10.0	9.0
Domestic	units	10,314	10,983 - 6.3	nominal value	DM	20	18
Foreign	units	20,084	21,469 - 6.5	per new share			
Workforce				of DM 50			
BMW Group	units	47,486	44,848 + 5.3	nominal value	DM	5.0	
BMW AG	units	40,738	39,777 + 2.4				
Worldwide expenditures	DM mil.	2,243.8	2,030.8 +10.5				

BMW AG

TV's 'Morticia Addams,' Carolyn Jones, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Carolyn Jones, 50, who starred as the dark, macabre beauty of television's "The Addams Family," died Wednesday in her Hollywood home.

She had cancer, which was diagnosed several months ago.

Her most recent role had been on the television series "Capitol."

She usually was cast in off-beat, eccentric parts, the most memorable of which was Morticia Frump Addams, the menacing, devoted wife of Gomez Addams.

For two seasons, 1964 and 1965, the Addams clan, based on the Charles Addams cartoon characters, resided in a musty, decaying mansion filled with such curiosities as a disembodied hand the family referred to as "Thing."

In 1957, Miss Jones was nominated for an Academy Award for a six-minute part in "The Bachelor Party," in which she portrayed a deadpan existentialist whose principal line was: "Just tell me that you love me; you don't have to mean it."

Walter Landauer
LONDON (AP) — Walter Landauer, 72, surviving partner of the

piano duo Rawicz and Landauer that turned popular classics into duets, died Wednesday of natural causes, Hillingdon Hospital in West London announced Thursday.

His partner, Maryan Rawicz, died 13 years ago.

Other deaths:
Randolph Collier, 81, state legislator known as "the father of the California freeways" for his advocacy of highway construction and opposition to mass transit projects, Tuesday in Sacramento, California.

Joseph E. DuBois Jr., 70, a prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials and a leader in U.S. government efforts to rescue Jews during World War II, Monday in Woodbury, New Jersey. Earlier this year, the American Jewish Committee presented Mr. DuBois with its Humanitarian Award, crediting him with saving the lives of thousands of Jews.

Colonel Nhem Sapon, a key Cambodian guerrilla leader loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads a resistance government fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, Wednesday at a base near the Thai frontier, of malaria.

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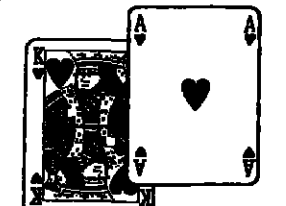
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Harvests of Subsidies

When American politicians talk about the fiscal peril of burgeoning entitlements they are usually referring to Social Security, Medicare or government pensions. Yet, in terms of fast growth, none of those entitlements compares with the bumper crop of farm subsidies that has been harvested in recent years.

When the Reagan administration came into office farm subsidies were costing around \$3.5 billion a year, about the average level for the 1970s. This year, after two years of sagging farm prices and enormous surpluses, they are expected to top \$21 billion, an amount roughly equal to total net farm income. That staggering expenditure has forced even farmers to recognize that something is seriously wrong with U.S. agricultural policy.

Reworking farm policy will not be easy. For one thing it can be argued that, despite its high cost, the policy has been successful in producing an agricultural sector that is the envy of the world. But, even if you recognize that a return to more competitive markets is necessary, it is hard to know where to start. The government is so thoroughly mired in direct and indirect agricultural subsidies that any single reform is likely to produce an unanticipated eruption in the costs of another program.

Consider the plight of the Reagan administration. It set out to curb inflation and, perhaps to its own surprise, it succeeded. But it also signed on to a farm bill in 1981 that set target prices for farm products on the assumption that inflation would continue. When farm

prices slumped, the government found itself obliged to assume gigantic surpluses of grain, cotton and dairy products as well as to make cash payments to farmers to compensate them for lower private market prices.

To get rid of the expensive surpluses, the government set up the payment-in-kind (PIK) program that is now transferring \$12 billion worth of surplus products back to farmers to reward them for idling their land.

The PIK program has drawn particular attention because of the million-dollar windfalls provided to farm conglomerates, including one in which the program's administrator, Everett Rank, has a hefty share. What is more, for all its high cost and nightmarish administrative hassles it has not cut production as much as expected because farmers, predictably, idled their poorest land and farmed their remaining land more intensively. Meanwhile the government continues to encourage surplus production by providing expensive irrigation subsidies for desert land and by extending grain subsidies to marginal grasslands.

The administration now proposes to freeze or even reduce price support levels to curb future subsidy costs somewhat. The new U.S.-Soviet long-term grain agreement should also give a needed boost to exports and help to firm farm prices. But there is a growing belief both within and without the agriculture sector that the only way to get it off the welfare rolls is to scrap the whole system and start over.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cause for Perplexity

That Ronald Reagan is "disturbed" or "saddened" by reports of hunger in the United States should come as no surprise, but why is he, as he puts it, "perplexed"?

It could hardly have come as a shock to him when the Agriculture Department announced recently that 2 or 3 million children from poor families are missing out on school lunch benefits. Last year 2,700 schools had to drop out of the school lunch program, most of them due to new rules promoted by the White House.

Was Mr. Reagan unaware that just as 1.2 million more people were becoming eligible for food stamps last fall and winter, his Office of Management and Budget was figuring out ways to cut the program's funds?

Doesn't he see that holding the WIC (Wom-

en-Infants-Children) program at its present level, with no correction for inflation, deprives millions of needy people of its benefits?

Did he miss the observation of the Congressional Budget Office that recent administration attempts to reduce exorbitant food stamp payments had little to do with accuracy but created much inequity?

Didn't he hear mayors from all over the country last spring talking about hunger in their cities — and about how the poorly operated giveaways of cheese, butter and grain were only a small bandage on a big wound?

It should not take a 90-day study to resolve Mr. Reagan's perplexity. The hungry in America have not been hard to find or hear about.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

China and Nonproliferation

If all goes well, the United States and China will sign an agreement later this year clearing the way for possibly billions of dollars worth of Chinese purchases of U.S. nuclear technology and equipment. A Chinese delegation was in Washington early this month to discuss the matter; further talks are expected. Unfortunately, to close the deal the United States almost certainly will have to bend the rules that are intended to help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in the world.

This is only the latest example of the conflict between America's nuclear nonproliferation goals and the pressing demands of commerce and diplomacy. The political reality is that if U.S. nuclear companies were prohibited from joining in the world competition for sales to China, shaky U.S.-Chinese relations would be strained further — and no doubt Beijing would end up getting what it wants anyway from less fastidious suppliers.

Still, every time the United States winks and makes an exception to the rules, it weakens the deterrent effect of U.S. policy on nations that may want to build nuclear weapons.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Chad Attracts Involvements

Anyone seeking a current microcosm of the problems of Africa needs to look no further than the former Republic of Chad. Chad has absolutely everything that an increasingly troubled and desperate continent would benefit most from doing without.

After two decades of smoldering civil war, now burning with renewed ferocity, it has the sad distinction of being the poorest country of the poorest continent. Like many of its neighbors, it has borders which were drawn on an empty map to suit the convenience of the former colonial power, in this case France. As a result it bestrides the most problematical African divide — the ragged line between the Moslem north and the black south.

The Organization of African Unity could usefully be encouraged to consider reviving its earlier peacekeeping mission in Chad. Even if the first attempt came to nothing, it did mark a new departure in that it showed Africa trying to tackle an African problem. Now that the OAU has emerged from the paralysis caused

by Colonel Qadhafi's failed attempt to use it for his own undesirable ends (which had the happy side effect of depriving him of its presidency), it could do worse than try again.

One of the few unifying factors in Africa today is rising dislike of Colonel Qadhafi, and as such it deserves encouragement twice over.

—J.C. POMONTI in Le Monde (Paris).

France is in poor company in Chad. She is standing beside the United States, transforming an internal conflict into a confrontation between imperialism and a people yearning for liberty. She is working with Egypt, Sudan, Zaire — satellites of the United States — to keep the American puppet, Hissène Habré, in power. Habré has actually promised to give the Americans bases in Chad eventually.

—Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, interviewed by Eric Rouleau of Le Monde.

The latest chapter in an 18-year history of incessant civil war displays in miniature many of the grand themes of global strife that bedevil the post-colonial epoch. Unique tribal rivalries are at work, but there have also been foreign interventions and neo-colonial entanglements. The Habré government has lately claimed that it is turning the tide with the help of its French armor and several hundred troops from Zaire. Nevertheless, the obscure war in Chad already has involved Qadhafi's brand of Islamic messianism, Soviet Third World adventurism and French neo-colonialism. It also threatens to elicit a direct American involvement. The sooner this sideshow is closed down, the better for all.

—THE BOSTON GLOBE.

The Americans need only put their forces on alert to invite global condemnation, but the Qadhafis of the world can make mayhem with hardly a UN voice raised in protest.

—THE DAILY EXPRESS (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Young Turks Worry Vienna

ST. PETERSBURG — It appears certain that thanks to the efforts of the Balkan committee of the Young Turks, the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are secretly preparing to elect local Deputies to the new Turkish Parliament. This movement, which is the fatal result of the new Ottoman regime, is causing much anxiety to the Vienna Cabinet, which is sending continual reinforcements to the army of occupation, destined, if events should render the step necessary, to march on Salonica. The Sultan has approved the regulations that were worked out in 1876 for the first Parliament with certain modifications exacted by the Young Turkish committee.

1933: Grove Ends Yankee String

NEW YORK — Robert Moses Grove, "Lefty" to the fans, has succeeded in bringing to an end the long sequence of 308 consecutive games without a shutout which the Yankees had been piling up over many months of baseball. His pitching permitted the Athletics to blank the New York club, 7-0. The Yankee string sets an all-time record. Mighty sluggers such as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig meant little if anything to Grove. Both home run hitters were sent back repeatedly to their dugout without a single to their credit. The Philadelphia pitcher reached the summit of achievement when he fanned the two hitters in the same inning with two men on.

About Central America

The United States Needs the Salvadoran Left

By Tom J. Farer

WASHINGTON — According to President Reagan, U.S. policy toward El Salvador is premised on the need to promote democracy and human rights and the concurrent need to destroy the government's armed opposition. But those premises are incompatible.

El Salvador has a civilian president, and according to its constitution it has an independent judiciary; but just as the president does not govern, so the courts do not judge. The real judicial system is the one that keeps the morgues supplied with mutilated cadavers. The real government is the network of alliances that unite different factions of the officer corps into a fraternity dedicated to the advancement of its members.

For decades El Salvador's military academy has been the portal through which ambitious middle-class lads with strong stomachs and flexible morals pass to achieve upward mobility. Like Anastasio Somoza's Nicaraguan National Guard, they have functioned not as a national army defending interests common to all social groups but as a private one defending the interests of themselves and their country's unusually small and conspicuously opulent oligarchy.

Hence the astonishment of most observers in 1979 when younger officers suddenly expelled their seniors and initiated what, if fully implemented, would be the most far-reaching agrarian reform in any Latin American country outside Cuba. Self-interest was at work. Only a

few months earlier, the seemingly invulnerable Nicaraguan National Guard had fallen, scattering its members into exile or incarceration and demonstrating that Washington's guarantee of right-wing regimes was no longer in effect.

The shrewd Salvadoran officers saw in the ruins of their own destruction. For in 1979 El Salvador was experiencing the same process of social mobilization and polarization that had rapidly achieved critical massiveness in Nicaragua.

With the aid and encouragement of the Roman Catholic Church, workers and peasants were organizing to demand rights and to resist repression. Frustrated by the military's theft of elections and its harassment of democratic political organizations, despairing of any electoral means for breaking the country's feudal mold, reformist elements in the growing middle class were coagulating increasingly to accept guerrilla war as the only exit from their hell. Of course, they had not yet seen the disillusioning breakdown of the anti-Somoza coalition in neighboring Nicaragua.

Subsequent events have confirmed the theory that self-preservation was the main impulse for reformist sentiment in El Salvador's armed forces. The momentum quickly subsided when the United States re-emerged as the champion of established govern-

ments in Central America against assaults from the left. And the gears of social change ground into reverse after President Reagan and then Secretary of State Alexander Haig verbally transformed Central America into a main front of the new Cold War, with all that this implied in terms of commitment from Washington.

In the 20th century history of the Salvadoran armed forces, only the fear of defeat for the entire structure has proved to be a sufficient force to rupture its unity. The U.S. Congress has tried to use that fear by threatening to terminate aid unless certain conditions are met. But the threat is frightening only as long as there is a respectable armed opposition.

In other words, the guerrillas are the only real leverage that U.S. policymakers now have on the Salvadoran armed forces. If the guerrillas are defeated, the leverage goes.

So the Reagan administration's declared interest in achieving democracy and the reign of human rights in El Salvador is incompatible with its interest in winning what it characterizes as a proxy battle with the Soviet Union. An equilibrium of forces is a necessary, though not sufficient, condition for the birth of democracy on that killing ground.

The writer, a Rutgers University law professor and a former president of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Brinkmanship for a Monroviski Doctrine?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Reagan administration has set out to engage Nicaragua in what was called brinkmanship in the days of John Foster Dulles — pushing a situation "to the brink" of what could have been war, so as to force the other side to step back.

Sometimes it works, but on condition that the manipulators really know the circumstances they are facing and have a perfectly clear idea of the solution they are seeking.

Dispatch of two task forces to waters off Central America and endorsement of big maneuvers in Honduras for the rest of this year did produce most interesting offers of negotiation from Nicaragua and Cuba. The brinkmanship, however, seems to have been aimed even more at Congress and the Pentagon.

The U.S. armed forces have signaled that they don't want to be drib-

bled into an undefined Central American battle without a clear definition of mission and full national support for whatever is needed. In fact, the Pentagon has to admit that it can't even perform the show of force to the timetable President Reagan announced, because he is keeping it too busy with missile-fleeting exercises elsewhere in the world.

Congress has signaled that indeed there is not national support for an armed Central American campaign. Such gross administration mismanagement could be sloppy oversight, or a sly attempt to knock congressional and military heads together in hopes that it might produce backing for a policy. That is bad enough. Worse is the evidence that

this brinkmanship isn't even based on a policy other than trying to patch things together for a while longer.

Is it a coincidence that the "joint maneuvers" in Honduras, which are to include building new airfields and a base, are planned to last the same six months that Henry Kissinger's study commission will take to recommend future moves?

Mr. Kissinger has given a broad hint of his own attitude. "It escapes me," he said, "why we have to apply the Brezhnev doctrine in Central America and assert that any communist government that has established itself can never be changed."

This has startling implications. The "Brezhnev doctrine" refers to the late Leonid Brezhnev's justification for the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. At that time the Soviet leader claimed the right to maintain by force a communist government peacefully challenged by its own people, even if they only sought reform.

Is Mr. Kissinger suggesting that Moscow is preparing to send half a million troops to Central America, as it did to Czechoslovakia? He knows better. If he believed anything like it, he and the administration would be remiss for not telling the country and preparing seriously for the worst crisis since World War II.

More likely, he is insinuating that the United States ought to claim the same right as the Russians to impose the governments it prefers on countries nearby. An American Brezhnev doctrine could as well be called a Monroviski doctrine, so far as it is from President James Monroe's meaning when he warned European powers in 1823 that the fledgling United States would not tolerate extension of their colonial holdings in the hemisphere.

For the record, Mr. Reagan says he is seeking only to guarantee Central Americans the democratic right to the government of their choice.

An unnamed "senior American diplomat" in the region, probably the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, has allowed himself to be quoted saying that negotiations with Nicaragua could not succeed until its Sandinist government changes, because it cannot "be trusted."

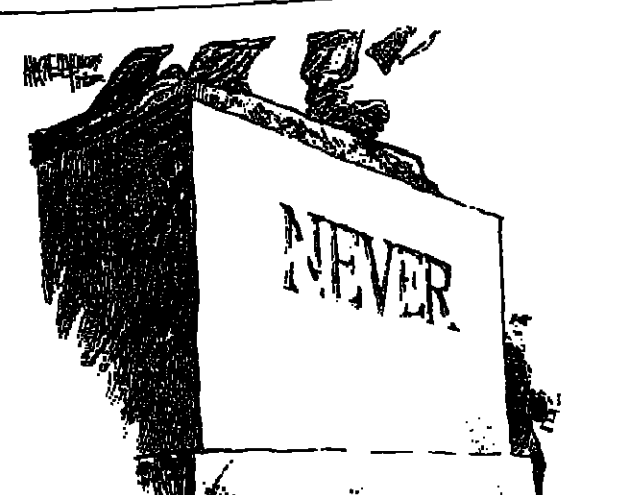
The diplomat was asked why Washington did not show the same lack of trust in right-wing dictatorships — in Guatemala, for example. "We have more influence over the other side," the U.S. envoy replied. "You can trust them not to go against U.S. vital interests."

If indeed that is the policy, if a Monroviski doctrine is Washington's plan, it would mean that there is no possible agreement that we are not just heading for the brink but will plunge on over it.

It seems likely that the apparently far-reaching offer from Cuba and Nicaragua to negotiate was based on warnings from Moscow that they cannot count on all-out Soviet help, let alone a Brezhnev doctrine, if they provoke the United States too far.

This is the time for some probing in Moscow. This is a time to show real interest in the Cuban-Nicaraguan message. Brinkmanship is risky in itself but it can only be a disaster if there is no certain sense of the way back, and a will to take it.

The New York Times.



Toward a Most Unwinnable War?

Unless he is stopped by Congress — and only Congress and the force of public opinion can stop him — Ronald Reagan could plunge the United States into the most unwanted, unconscionable, unnecessary and unwinnable war in its history, not excepting Vietnam.

—John B. Oakes, former senior editor of the New York Times.

A Big Stick Against the Sandinists

Henry Kissinger, the Great Destabilizer of Chile, the scourge of Cambodia, is named to head a study of Central American policy. Maneuvers involving U.S. ground forces are announced for neighboring Honduras. An American fleet is ordered to each of Nicaragua's coasts, amid talk of blockade and quarantine. President Reagan is waving the biggest stick since Theodore Roosevelt seized Panama.

From all this it seems clear — certainly to the Nicaraguans — that Mr. Reagan aims to overthrow the Sandinist government by military force.

—Columnist Tom Wicker in The New York Times.

This New Story Can Seem Familiar

In almost every country of Central America there is a civil war — indigenous, imported or, in the case of Nicaragua, manufactured in Honduras, ready for assembly across the border. And history will say that in 1983 the United States again stomped on Nicaragua.

Nicaraguans count 15 instances. The actual number is far less, something like four, the last in 1925 when "the North American Yankee Marines" came to do battle with, among others, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

History is important. It is the element lacking in the rhetoric flowing from Washington — in, for instance, President Reagan's declaration that "we can save freedom in Central America." The freedom to which he refers has never existed in Central America. Nicaragua is a nation with a capital that looks like the South Bronx, one that is rich in nothing but ideology. The United States can influence it, intimidate it, if it need be conquer it. In Washington people talk of another war. In Managua they talk of another battle.

—Columnist Richard Cohen in The Washington Post.

What if Nicaragua Were 'Won'?

Just what kind of government is the Reagan administration trying to bring to power in Managua? Alas, neither the administration nor its critics seem to have the vaguest idea.

If the invaders had won at the Bay of Pigs, captured Havana and perhaps killed Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, they would have been head with the awesome task of governing a resentful and defiant Cuba. The cost, in every sense, to the United States would have been extremely heavy. The cost to Cuba would have been heavier yet. And it might still be felt today — just as the calamitous consequences of the successful intervention in Guatemala in 1954 are still being felt.

If the Reagan administration has a plan for Nicaragua after the Sandinists have been overthrown, it has not made that plan public.

—Christopher Hitchens, a columnist for The Nation, in a commentary distributed by The New York Times.

Murders Continue in El Salvador

The Reagan administration brought about the present crisis on its own. The Carter strategy was to strengthen the political center in El Salvador by gaining control of the extreme right and their death squads and by encouraging land redistribution and other measures. By the end of 1980 this strategy was working. The people turned their backs on the guerrillas when they called for an uprising in early January 1981. Driven by ideology, the Reagan administration has reversed course.

El Salvador was labeled a simple case of subversion by Moscow, Havana and Managua. The nonpartisan professional foreign service officers in charge of United States policy were dismissed. A secret war was launched against Nicaraguan territory. The extreme right in El Salvador was overjoyed. Stabilizing social change stopped in its tracks. The murders of the death squads accelerated.

—David Aaron, an investment banker and former deputy director of the National Security Council (1977-81), in The New York Times.

Meanwhile, in Costa Rica . . .

Without an army for almost 35 years, Costa Rica has been stable, relatively prosperous and, above all, democratic. However, it was disturbed to find on a recent visit that the democratic institutions that make it different may be in danger.

Costa Rican democracy has economic roots. When coffee cultivation began during the last century, lands were not monopolized by the elites, as in Guatemala and El Salvador. Thus, small and medium farmers enjoyed some of the prosperity. In addition, there was a series of social reforms legislated during the 1940s that were adopted by the National Liberation Movement as it emerged from the 1948 civil war. Costa Rica has been a kind of welfare state with extensive schooling, health care and government involvement in the economy. Most Costa Ricans, even the poor, have felt that it works for them.

Yet for about five years I have heard thoughtful Costa Ricans worry about the "Uruguayization" of their country. In recent decades elites have been acquiring large tracts of land, and there are increasing numbers of landless day laborers. Land tenure patterns approach those already established elsewhere in Central America.

The world recession lowered prices for Costa Rican agro-export products, while the regional crisis cut demand for manufactured goods. The country has a huge foreign debt and has had to undergo massive devaluations of its currency. The real standard of living is declining.

As ordinary people become increasingly militant, the elites will tend to blame it on Sandinist "subversion." If pressures become too great, there will be a temptation to increased repression and eventually a coup.

—Philly Berryman, an American Friends Service Committee consultant in Central America, writing in the Chicago Sun-Times.

These Are Sobering Days for Mexico

The planned increase in the U.S. military presence in Central America has narrowed rather than widened the gap between Mexican and U.S. policies toward the region. Mexico finally appears willing to take the security concerns of the United States more seriously. As a result, the Contreras group, in which Mexico is a key player, is better able to facilitate a negotiated settlement in Central America.

Its ability to do so, however, also depends on the Reagan administration's willingness to take more seriously some of Mexico's objections to U.S. policies in the region. If a negotiated, comprehensive and Latin American solution to the Central American crisis is truly desired by the Reagan administration, support for covert activities must stop.

—Susan Kaufman Purcell, a member of the U.S. State Department's policy planning staff in 1980-81, writing in The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Communist Ignorance

Regarding "U.S.-Soviet Relations: Another Marathon" (HT, July 13) by Charles William Maynes:

"The main objective in U.S.-Soviet relations is not to change them or even to improve them but to manage them." Indeed, to change or even to improve the relations is impossible. Political ideas, philosophy and mental attitudes in the United States are incompatible with communism.

Philosophy, education and the political program of communism lead to deprivation of perception (the result is a system unable to recognize new situations), no learning (the results are a barrier of ideology, no change and no improvement in political communication, the basic pattern of thinking, being, inevitable) and no feedback (the result is tyranny).

The writer is a former United States representative to the European Economic Community. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

These are factors of destruction and aggression. There is no point in trying to convince the Soviet leaders. What can we do in the West? The need is to develop strategies for learning and feedback in the Soviet Union, using a campaign of special information that stimulates Soviet people to see, hear and learn. Our weapon should be information.

We must take the initiative, but much remains to be done.

DIETRICH UNGERER, Bremen, West Germany.

Terrorism in France

A burden of responsibility for the bloodshed from the July 15 bombing at Orly Airport in Paris rests on the French authorities. Successive French governments have chosen to look the other way while Armenian

terrorist gangs organized and committed attacks on Turkish citizens and institutions. Only now, as the victims of Armenian terrorism begin to include French nationals, does this policy of benevolent neglect seem to have been questioned.

HASAN ALKAR, Istanbul.

The Death Sentence

Regarding "The Death Sentence Clearly Has a Life of Its Own" (HT, July 23) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff treats this question with considerable skill; but, like so many during the recent wave of interest, he does not mention the costs of keeping a prisoner. Isn't the death sentence also an economic factor?

H. MAZA, Aix-en-Provence, France.

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The World's Greatest Expositions, and One That Got Away

PARIS — Summer is the time to visit the small museums of Paris: the Social Security Museum, perhaps, or the Museum of Counterfeits with its unparalleled collection of phony Camembert labels.

This summer, which is a strange one in France on all counts, one can also find the creepy stillness associated with unknown un-

MARY BLUME

seums in one that is well on the beaten path, the prestigious Musée des Arts Décoratifs, which has the misfortune of displaying to an almost nonexistent public a major show on world's fairs called "L'Expo des Expos."

The show was originally subtitled "Universal Exhibitions London 1851-Paris 1889" and was designed to end with a flourish on the

terrible plans for the world's fair that would celebrate the bicentenary of the French Revolution. "One will dance to a fanfare of trumpets," said the invitation to the opening, which had already been delayed by almost three weeks.

Opening day nobody felt like dancing: the 1989 Paris Universal Exposition had just been canceled. The organizers at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs had no more warning than anyone else, and the expensive catalog had already gone to press with its glowing predictions for 1989 ("This exposition will exalt the ambition of those men who sprang from the depths of the nation and whose words and deeds transformed the world"). All the museum could do was hastily to eliminate displays concerning the 1989 fair. The exhibition, which will linger on until mid-December, has a truncated, orphaned air.

Officially, the fair was canceled because the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who had previously given his assent, refused to allow the fair to be held in central Paris. The action of Chirac, a political conservative, is rumored, despite the Socialist government's official statement to the contrary, to have been not entirely unwelcome: the fair would have cost between 11 billion and 60 billion francs (\$1.4 billion to \$7.5 billion), depending on whose figures one accepts, and this is more than the nation can at present afford.

International exhibitions tend to have a genial and boastful air. They show a host country well pleased with itself, an attitude that hind-sight easily infuses with irony ("Chicago asked in 1893 for the first time the question whether the American people knew where they were driving," Henry Adams wrote of the gaudy, big-shouldered 1893 fair. "Chicago was the

first expression of American thought as a unity. One must start there.")

World's fairs are always high-minded in intent (the slogan for 1989 was supposed to be "les chemins de la liberté") but tend to be remembered for such by-products as Gustave Eiffel's tower (Paris, 1889) or Sally Rand's fan dance (Chicago, 1933). The New York World's Fair of 1939 introduced a new substance called nylon ("made of coal, air and water," a demonstrator bafflingly explained), Henri Soule's restaurant in the French pavilion, which later became New York's famous Pavillon, and a huge replica of a cash register, which ticked off the number of visitors, 44 million, one by one.

The first international exposition, the brainchild of Prince Albert, was held in London in 1851 and was graced by Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace. It received over six million visitors, made a lot of money, elicited from Charles Dickens the comment that fair visitors have made ever since ("There is too much to see") and, the French pointed out, displayed all the latest products except painting.

The 1855 Paris exhibition included rival displays by Ingres and Delacroix and gave strong proof of France's unquestioned superiority in the arts. (Courbet was also there, in a pavilion he put up himself.) The show was described as Napoleon III's answer to Queen Victoria. Anyway, world's fairs were a French idea, the French say: they had planned one for 1849 but were too exhausted from the tumultuous events of 1848, so the English got there first.

French world's fairs have been notable for their artistic level. Zola complained about the exclusion of Manet, Renoir, Degas and Cézanne from the 1878 Paris fair, but the Impressionists were displayed in 1900 and Picasso's "Guernica" was shown in Paris in 1937.

In general, world's fairs are less concerned with art than with crafts and technology, from the dynamo in Chicago that amazed Henry Adams, who had not noticed one before, to Sputnik, which drew crowds at the Brussels Fair in 1958 (Laika, the Russian space dog, was there as well).

Early exhibitions were also bursting with imperial pride, a mood that had its final outburst in France's Colonial Exhibition of 1931. The Surrealists boycotted it on political, economic and humanitarian grounds but André Malraux found the replica of Angkor Wat quite as stunning as Notre Dame when viewed from the Ile Saint Louis, and the exhibition's organizers explained that "To colonize is not solely to build docks, factories or railroads: it is also to win over to human sweetness the fierce hearts of the savages and the desert."

The 1989 French world's fair would, like all the others, have been bustling with people: people would actually share taxis to the site and Parisians would take foreign visitors into their



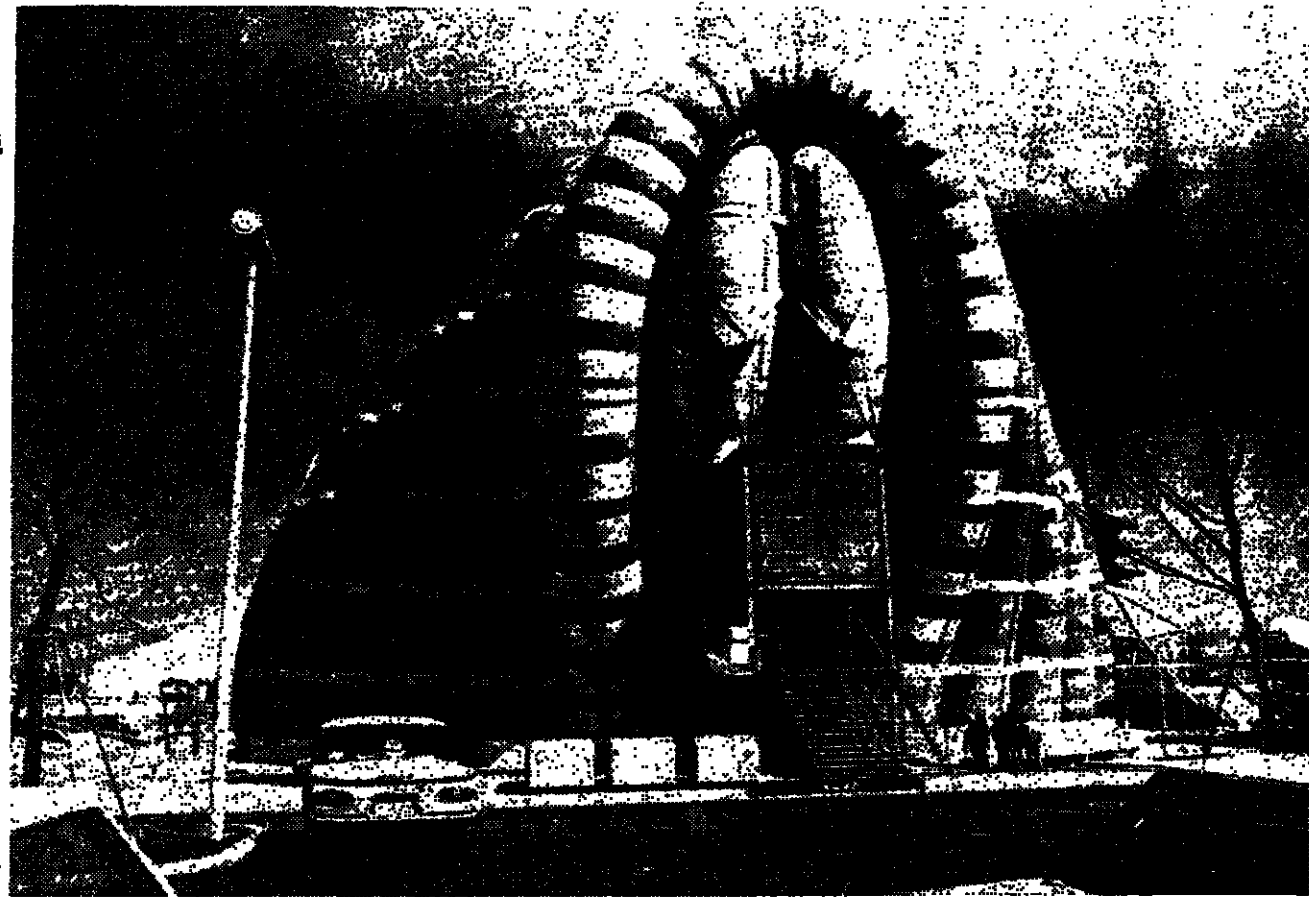
The National Cash Register at New York's World Fair in 1939.

homes to ease the hotel shortage, predicted Gilbert Trigano, head of the Club Méditerranée and, with Robert Borden, chief executive of the project. The exposition was to be held in two sites along the Seine until Mayor Chirac humbly refused to give it house room and suggested it move to an obscure suburb instead.

The Paris exposition was first suggested by the venerable Gaullist deputy and aircraft manufacturer Marcel Dassault in 1978. "It would be a fête, the young would be happy, France would find its smile again," Dassault said at the time.

The smile was quickly wiped off everyone's face on July 6. The office housing the 1989 fair's staff is preparing to close down, adding 60 salaried workers and 30 part-time staff to the unemployment rolls. They found out about the decision just before it was announced. The Paris-based Bureau of International Exhibitions (BIE), which accredits major expositions, received its letter about the cancellation some days after reading about it in the press.

The next BIE-approved universal exposition, which will be the first since Osaka in 1970, will be held jointly in Chicago and Seville in 1992. It marks the 500th anniversary of Columbus's sailing the ocean blue to find America on the other side.



The Fuji pavilion at the Osaka fair in 1970.

What's Brewing in Kenya

by Debra Weiner

NAIROBI — Some people say it causes blindness, others that it destroys the brain. Several months ago, newspapers in Kenya reported that women intoxicated with the stuff known in Swahili as *chang'aa* went berserk after drinking a few capfuls and ended by raping a number of men.

Chang'aa, which tastes stronger than vodka and has an extra charcoal kick, is brewed and often sold in unhygienic conditions. But it is the elixir of the Kenyan people. "If it burns with a blue flame, then you know it's safe to drink," says a young mother from Mathare Valley, which with nearly 80,000 people is Nairobi's most densely populated slum. The woman pours several drops of the illicit spirit onto a table in a corner of her one-room wooden shack, wall-papered with plastic milk cartons, then lights the tiny pool with a match. "Deep blue, like this," she says. "Of course, it's always safer to buy it from a home you can trust."

Like most *chang'aa*, her supply was brewed in an old tin-tin drum down near the Nairobi River. By the time the firewater finds its way up the maze of muddy, sewage-filled lanes into homes, however, it usually has been siphoned into plastic Treetop juice containers.

The young woman wipes her hands on her green-plaid skirt, then pours a 2-shilling, or roughly 15-cent, dose into the Treetop bottle cap that doubles as a shot glass. Earning at least a 100-percent profit, she charges 40 to 50 shillings for a bottle of *chang'aa*. Still, her prices are only about a third that of legal hard liquor, and within the price range of most people in Kenya, where the average yearly income is the equivalent of \$400.

"I know selling *chang'aa* is against the law,"

she says, "but all the women do it. How else could we support our children?" Drinking *chang'aa*, however, is not illegal. If it is mostly men who imbibe, it is women who are the brewers and sellers "because it's a job we can do at home," the woman explains. "Women have always made the drinks, just like we've always prepared the food."

In former days traditional drinks such as the mead-like *Muratina* made from sugar cane or a beer known as *Buzz* had only 4- or 5-percent alcohol content. But at the end of World War II, troops on their way home from India and Burma crossed the Sudan and there discovered the craft of distilling the potent *chang'aa*, or "Nubian gin."

"Urban areas were going through dramatic upheavals around that time," one Kenyan says. "The pace suddenly became faster. People needed an escape." The 90- to 150-proof *chang'aa* was an affordable outlet.

Although the recipe varies from brew to brew, all varieties, according to a former policeman who worked in Mathare Valley, are distilled in such a way as to "absolutely blow your mind." Combining maize or millet is the basic ingredient. Dried and crushed, it is combined with yeast, sugar, flour and river water and allowed to ferment for seven days. The mixture is then condensed in a crude still until it becomes *chang'aa*. Brewers allow their imagination free reign, flinging into the vat methylated spirits, car batteries and, on occasion, a rat or two — anything to give it an additional punch.

In addition to assertions of danger to health, *chang'aa* is blamed for causing family instability, crime and even death. A three-year-old child recently died, according to police reports, after drinking a bottle of *chang'aa* he found in a neighbor's cupboard. "Hardly a day goes by," notes Nairobi's Sunday Standard, "without a *chang'aa*-related case appearing in court."

Bands of young men are to be found wandering all over the countryside in drunken stupors after visiting drinking dens where these illicit brews are sold, instead of attending to their studies or helping with the development of the land."

A few years ago officials tried to curb the drinking problem. Instead of going after *chang'aa* breweries, however, they outlawed the village *pombe* or traditional beer club. With the closing of the drinking halls and the prohibitive cost of European beer (about 8 shillings a bottle), the demand for *chang'aa* soared.

Now first choice among most Kenyan drinkers, *chang'aa* reportedly captures about 85 percent of the liquor market. Sales are said to gross many millions of shillings each month — all of it black market.

Until recently, Uganda faced a similar dilemma with a moonshine called *wangwi*. Instead of trying to stamp it out, however, the Ugandan authorities decided to clean it up. Distillers must sell all *wangwi* to the government, which sanitizes the brew and resells it to the public.

But, as a Nairobi newspaper stated, "Hardened *chang'aa* brewers are difficult to stamp out." So what can be done?

Udi Gogaga, a businessman, offers one solution: his maize, sorghum and millet-based concoction, which he calls Nyuki. Costing less than most traditional beer at about 2 shillings, the 2- to 10-proof Nyuki, he says, is actually a food drink, containing a variety of nutrients. Already about 600,000 liters of Nyuki are sold each month, and business, he says, is growing.

Still, Gogaga is the first to identify Nyuki's main shortcoming — its gray, inhuman look. "But that's just a matter of time," he insists. "It's a question of people getting used to getting drunk on something that looks like porridge."

Cyprus, Island of Aphrodite

by Marvin Howe

NICOSIA — Mornings exploring Roman walls, Byzantine churches and medieval castles; lunch by a translucent sea; afternoon skiing, mountain climbing or windsurfing, depending on the season, and evenings in a sophisticated disco — such are the varied pleasures of this eastern Mediterranean island.

For years Cyprus was shaken by political violence and the deep division between its Greek and Turkish inhabitants. But in recent years, as tensions eased, the island has begun to attract vacationers, particularly Scandinavians, British and, more recently, Arabs. Last year the number of foreign visitors almost equaled the island's population of 640,000.

Cyprus remains divided — a United Nations peacekeeping force mans a buffer zone between Greek Cypriots in the south and Turkish Cypriots in the north (the Turkish Army occupies one-third of the island) — but there has been no fighting between the communities for more than a decade, and efforts are being made to encourage tourism.

Despite continuing differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, foreign visitors can enjoy both worlds of the island if protocol is followed. One should enter the island on the

Greek side, which is internationally recognized as the Independent Republic of Cyprus. It is then possible to visit the Turkish sector. If one enters on the Turkish side, however, trips to southern Cyprus are prohibited.

The Turkish invasion in 1974 is only the most recent in the island's tumultuous history. Since the 14th century B.C. Mycenaeans, Persians, Venetians, Romans and British, among others, have all ruled in Cyprus. Because of that eclectic mix, Byzantine castles, Moslem mosques, classical Greek ruins and Venetian fortresses stand in startling contrast with each other and with modern Cyprus.

Both sides are well worth visiting. There are many magnificent sights in northern Cyprus, including Belpais, the village that Lawrence Durrell made famous with his book "Bitter Lemons." It is also one of the rare places in the Mediterranean where you can find miles of almost empty beaches in midsummer. Until the Turkish invasion, the island's resorts were all in the north, but Greek Cypriots can no longer visit their old playgrounds. New resorts, such as Paphos, are springing up in the south.

Nicosia, the island's capital, is split by the buffer zone, and is the only crossing point between the two sides of the island. The city is a good base because it has the best hotels, museums, restaurants and nightlife and is the

center for excursions to different parts of the island.

On first sight, Nicosia is a modern British colonial outpost, with comfortable offices and apartments, shops and pubs, broad green avenues and left-hand traffic.

But Mayor Lefkos Demetriades is reviving the Old City, with its mud-brick houses and courtyards, shaded by orange, cypress and palm trees and encircled by handsome Venetian walls. This fall, the mayor plans to open the Popular Neighborhood, a reconstructed area of the Old City with a restaurant, cafe and a dozen shops.

Nicosia claims the best collection of icons in the Mediterranean. The Byzantine Museum, opened last year by the Makarios Foundation, contains some of the country's finest treasures. The icons there are mostly from the 14th century, but there is one Virgin and Child on wood dating from the eighth or ninth century, and a handsome 14th-century wall painting transplanted from the church of St. Nikolaos in the mountain village of Kakopetria, showing the Virgin Mary embracing the world, as well as scenes of the Ascension and Pentecost.

Nearby is the splendid 15th-century St. John's Church, Nicosia's rather small cathedral. It is built of rose-colored stone, with

Continued on page 9W

Invitation to a Murder

by Susan Simpson

SOUTHPORT, England — Geraldine Goddard, pretty-eyed and pale, was in no mood for questions. "I don't think I can take this now," she murmured. "Not now." Gareth Caldey put a protective arm around her and snarled to the others: "Leave us alone."

But the guests in the lobby of the Prince of Wales Hotel continued to grill the two women. There had been three murders in the hotel since Friday, when the guests gathered to celebrate Gareth's marriage to Charlotte Mado-Jones. By Sunday morning the air was heavy with suspicion.

Stanley Chesley, a Cincinnati lawyer, joined the group surrounding Gareth and Geraldine. "I just wanted to offer my condolences," he said to the forlorn couple. "It's one of the more tragic weddings I've been to."

Geraldine managed a weak thank-you. Chesley made a few more reassuring noises, then departed to join his companion. "I know they're involved," he said. "Both of them."

Chesley was having the time of his life. With 60 other guests he had become a detective for a "Murder Weekend," a live-in thriller staged each month at the elegantly faded Prince of Wales Hotel in the resort town of Southport.

It's an idea worthy of Agatha Christie. A troupe of actors develops a murder mystery with a theme: this time the wedding provided the framework. Over the weekend, a tangled trail

of clues takes shape. It's up to the guests to decide how much effort — if any — they'll put into playing sleuth.

"I came here to rest," Chesley said. "But I really got into it. I'm exhausted now, absolutely exhausted. I was awake half the night trying to get to the bottom of this."

At mid-morning on Sunday, Chesley and the rest of the guests assembled in the hotel's Palatine Room. Each one handed in a whodunit sheet as they entered. The dénouement was about to begin.

Inspector Les Gordon took the floor and turned the clock back to Friday night. That was when Charlotte's wealthy Aunt Mabel was found strangled in a telephone booth near the room where the guests were partying. Then, on Saturday during the wedding lunch, Danny Goddard, Geraldine's husband and the best man, toppled over at the head table. An autopsy report listed the cause of death as poison. Finally, on Saturday evening, Charlotte was shot in the disco in front of a group of guests.

It took Gordon half an hour to unravel the mystery. After he finished, the murderer was paraded before the assembly.

"This person," Gordon told the guests, "was found in a hotel room about an hour ago, preparing to kill again."

Gareth lunged at the killer and had to be restrained. Geraldine wept. Then, as applause rocked the room, they joined the "inspector," the "murderer" and the rest of the actors to take a bow.

The Prince of Wales Hotel went into the

business of murder on an experimental basis in October 1981. Joy Swift, a confessed murder-mystery fan and then a sales manager at the hotel, came up with the idea.

"I was driving to work one day, listening to the news, and I heard about a murder in a hotel in New York. And I thought, blimey, what chaos that would cause. What if it happened in our hotel? Then I started to think maybe it wouldn't be awful. Maybe it could be fun."

A small group of amateur actors from Southport and Liverpool agreed to get involved. The chairman of the company gave his blessing. And what began as a scheme to attract customers to the northern seaside hotel during quiet winter months has become so popular that Swift has resigned her job to form her own company, Murder Weekends Ltd. She hopes to take the show to hotels throughout Britain and perhaps to the United States and Canada. Meanwhile, the Prince of Wales has scheduled some extra weekends in the autumn.

Guests are encouraged to step into the story by a letter sent before the weekend starts. On this occasion, a wedding invitation was included, along with carefully chosen background "facts" about some of the key characters. The guests are asked to decide how they came to be invited. "Were you at school with either Gareth or Charlotte?" the letter asks.

"They come in on Friday night," Swift said, "and it's a bit of fun. It's fiction. But normally by Saturday, the fiction has become reality. As soon as the guests become involved with the characters, they know them as real people. When one of them dies, there's a reaction." Swift, who took the role of Geraldine for this weekend, speaks from experience. But the "reality" that is created can sometimes cause problems. Guests have been known to call the local police to demand more information about a murder. Hospital employees have been asked to check details of a faked autopsy report. Dean Sullivan, who played Danny Goddard, recalled one weekend when several Irish guests became overzealous.

"They knocked on my door in the morning and when I didn't answer, they became convinced I was dead. They were so worried about me that they even wanted to break the door down to get in."

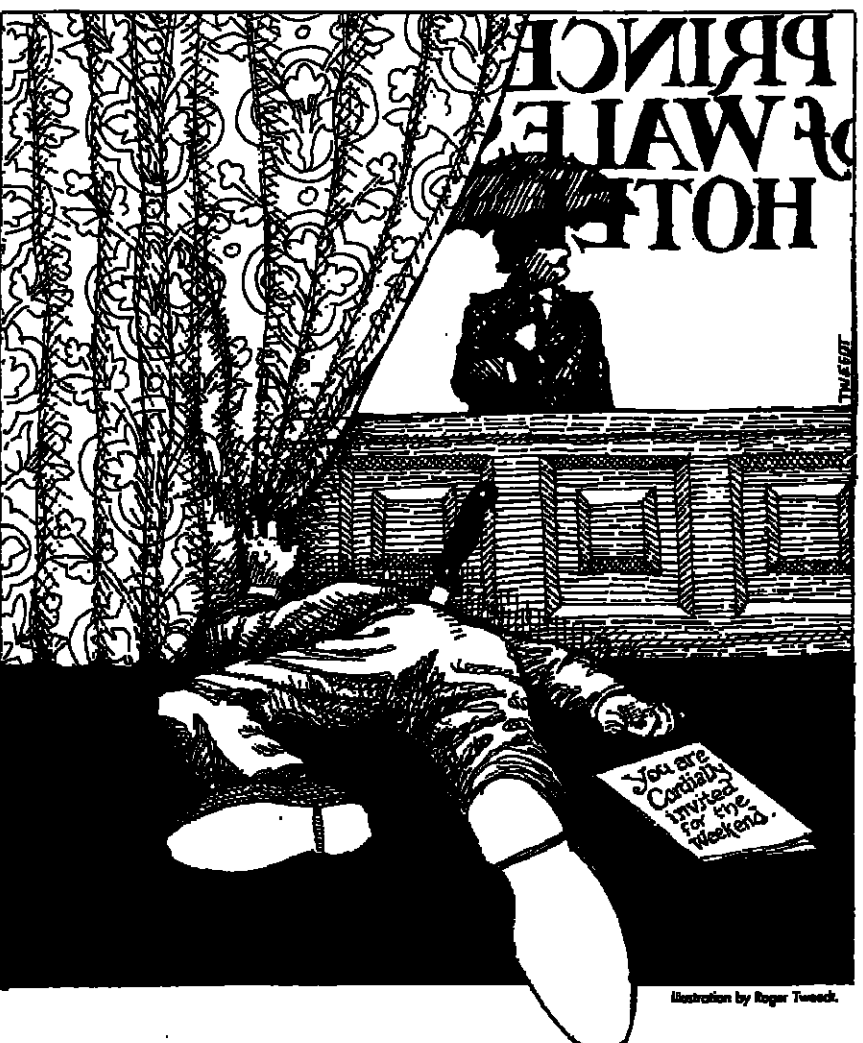
The hotel staff has become accustomed to seeing dead bodies being carted off and guests rushing about frenziedly. "Even the receptionist knows what to do when you check in," the hotel's manager, Frank Adams, explained. "If you said, 'We've come for the murder weekend,' she's supposed to look at you blankly and say, 'I'm sorry, I don't know what you are talking about. Are you here for the wedding?'"

The weekends require meticulous planning. The local St. John Ambulance division stations an ambulance at the hotel at certain hours. The props must be assembled, and for the wedding, that means all the trappings right down to the Bible and the bride's bouquet. Clippings, photos and cards have to be gathered up and added to the "clue notebook" in the hotel foyer throughout the weekend. Clue sheets are slipped under hotel room doors every evening.

But the responsibility for the success or failure of the weekend falls on the actors. "You can never go offstage," said Sullivan. "You're drawing on all your resources as an actor."

Barbara Gillen brought her husband over from New York for a special birthday treat. "He prides himself on his exquisite logic," she explained. "When I planned this, I remember thinking, 'I'll get you.'"

And she did. It was Barbara, not her husband, who cracked the case.



TRAVEL

The Peanut-Butter Run

by Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — Some men and women drive up to U.S. airports for a trip abroad looking like magazine advertisements. Their beautifully matched or carefully coordinated outfits are given into the hands of a porter and off they go to the gate, unburdened by anything but passports and traveler's checks. What elegance, what chic!

Then there are the beasts of burden. The lucky ones have only one shoulder lower than the other. The less fortunate have two rounded and sagging shoulders; they are completely unburdened, carrying nothing but shopping bags, toiletries and carryalls.

A few of these people, novices in traveling, have merely overestimated what they'll need. The rest are carrying groceries for friends and relatives abroad. As they cross the Atlantic, the Pacific and other bodies of water they are laden with bottles, jars, boxes and packages. Waiting in their wake is the aroma of supermarkets, bakeries and delicatessens.

Can it be that those friends and relatives have fallen on hard times while resident in London, Paris, Stockholm and Tokyo? Not a bit. They are Americans living and working away from home who succumb every so often to nostalgia and send shopping lists to anyone they know who is about to hop a plane in their direction.

"Before I go to Paris I go shopping especially for my daughter," says George Brind, a hair-care specialist in New York. "If my husband, André, goes three weeks later, he carries exactly the same thing. By now we don't need a list. We know what she wants."

The Brinds' daughter, Brigitte, is 24 years old and has lived in Paris for six years, working for Cartier and, more recently, for the Crazy Horse nightclub. What she wants includes Sara Lee cheesecake, Oreo cookies, Thomas' English muffins, Peppermint Farm chocolate-chip cookies, canned tuna, Nova Scotia salmon and garlic powder.

"When I get there Brigitte takes out the milk and sits eating Oreos and drinking milk just like she used to do at home watching television," Mrs. Brind says.

Ernest Graf, president of Ben Kahn Furs, and his wife, Rhonda, have a daughter, Ellen, in London, where she is a children's librarian on

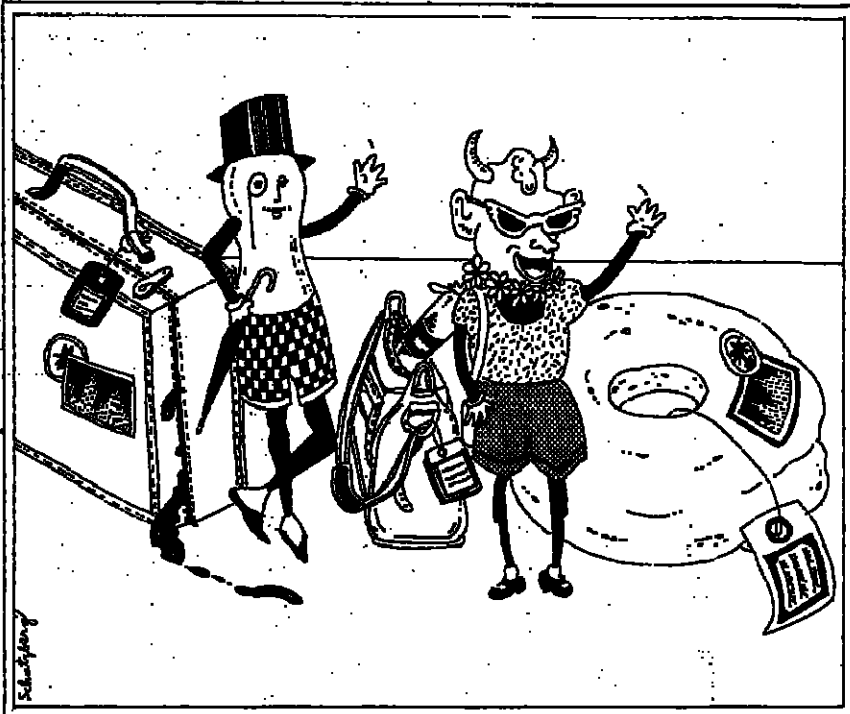


Illustration by John Schenkberg

an exchange program. They visit her twice a year, going through customs with Vermont maple syrup, crackers, canned tuna, bagels and lox and "nice Jewish salami."

The London customs personnel are also used to visitors bearing Nestlé's chocolate chips and Hershey's baking chocolate, which are en route to Susan Turner of Mobil Europe, who likes to make chocolate-chip cookies. Debra Drumheller, who is based in London with Esso, misses homemade pecan pie. Her friends carry corn syrup and sometimes pecans, and if they're especially nice they add two other items she misses — Taster's Choice freeze-dried coffee and bagels.

Any friend who plans to see William Astill in Portugal knows his one "must." Astill, a retired American diplomat who makes his home in the Algarve, manages very well on Portuguese ingredients but, nevertheless, where's the Hellmann's mayonnaise?

Martha and John Herbert, who hail from

Boston and live in Stockholm, have a considerably longer shopping list, primarily because most of the time they carry their own groceries. Herbert, who is director of public information for the Scandinavian Airlines System, is back in the United States at least several times a year and rarely returns to Sweden without some or all of the products that are either nonexistent or very expensive there.

The Herbert list, refined after years of living abroad, includes cornmeal, Wheaties, Cheerios, Prince spaghetti, Cheezit, Salines, Fritos, canned corned beef, cream of tartar, peanut butter and grape jelly. It also includes Nestlé's Chocolate Bits and walnuts for Toll House cookies, molasses for oatmeal bread, corned beef, pastrami and pumpernickel for snacks and, if the trip occurs shortly before Thanksgiving or Christmas, fresh squash, cranberry sauce and pumpkin-pie mix.

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Cyprus, Aphrodite's Isle

Continued from page 7W

paintings depicting Biblical scenes covering the inside walls. The Folk Art Museum in the old archbishopric has a fine display of national costumes, embroidery, musical instruments and farm tools.

Around the corner, the National Struggle Museum is "not for British tourists," according to the guide. It recounts the Cypriot struggle for independence against the British, with graphic photos, caricatures and mementos, including a hangman's noose. Not far away, however, the Cyprus Museum bears a plaque honoring Queen Victoria over the front door. It has a magnificent collection of neolithic jewelry and amulets from 6000 B.C. and Mycenaean pottery of the 14th century B.C.

The Nicosia Festival opens the first week of September with Greek and Cypriot theater, music, dance and art shows.

On the outskirts of the new city, the Cyprus Handicraft Service, set up in 1980 with the help of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, has grouped some of the best crafts people, who work and sell their products there. A handwoven wool hanging sells for about 4 Cyprus pounds (about \$8). Leather lace mats run from 4 to 14 pounds. Copper coffee pots are priced from 2.50 to 4 pounds.

The main hotels of Nicosia are the Hilton (five-star; 52 pounds a night for two, 38 pounds for a single, including breakfast), the Ledra (four-star; 28 pounds for two, 18 pounds single, with breakfast) and the Churchill (four-star; 20 pounds for two; 16 pounds single with breakfast). There are also several modern, moderately priced hotels such as the Kennedy (three-star; 18 pounds for two, 12 pounds single, with breakfast).

The Orangerie at the Hilton is generally reputed to have the best international cuisine on the island, with such specialties as chicken breast with shrimp and lobster or quail stuffed with goose-liver mousse; dinner for two with wine comes to about 15 pounds. Also recommended: the Dine Club for lunch, an elaborate meze, or hours of conversation, at about 4 pounds a person. Skopelos for continental dining, about 12 pounds for two, and the Acropolis for meze and kleftika, traditional roast lamb, at about 2 pounds a person.

From Nicosia, there is a wide choice of excursions. In the south, Larnaca, near the airport, has a five-mile (eight-kilometer) beach and a yacht marina. Ruins of the ancient Minoan city of Kition are buried under it. Twenty miles away, off the Larnaca-Limassol Road, are the neolithic ruins of Khirokitia, where you can still see the foundations of the round light-tan houses and the shallow-pit graves on the floors of the houses.

Another popular Greek-Cypriot resort is Ayia Napa, south of Famagusta, which is now under Turkish control. This used to be a farming area, but now most of the farmers have become hotel and tavern managers. Ayia Napa itself, which is not under Turkish control, is said to have the best beaches on the island, almost totally occupied by the Scandinavian tourist set.

Limassol, with an impressive concentration of high-rise luxury hotels and apartments, good restaurants and an active nightlife of cabarets, bars and discos, is very popular with new-generation Arab tourists. Limassol puts

on a flower festival in May, an international art festival in July, a wine festival in September and year-round wine tasting at the Keo cellars.

My choice was Paphos, the island's newest resort, on the southwest corner of the island. Development has been slow because Paphos is a two-and-a-half-hour drive from Larnaca Airport. But work is nearly complete on Paphos International Airport, scheduled to begin operation this year, which will certainly change the area.

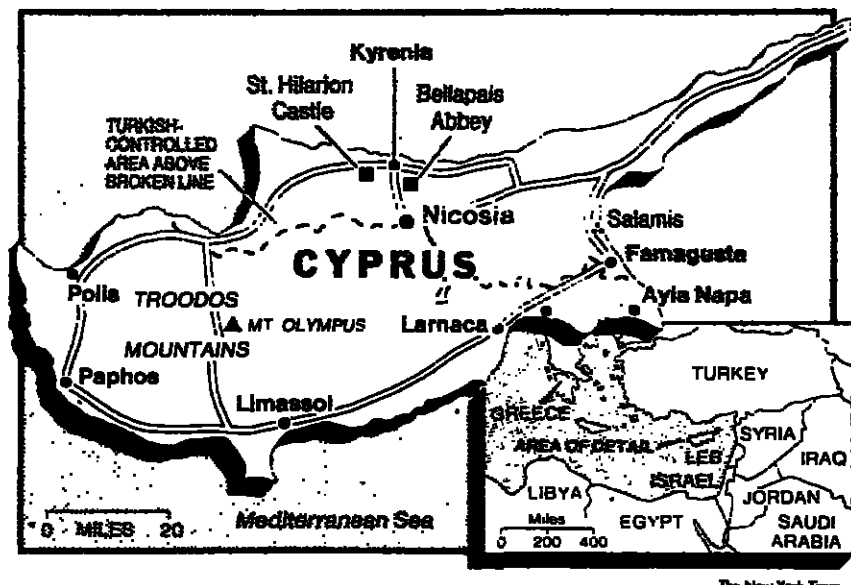
Paphos, according to myth, is where Aphrodite, the goddess of love, emerged from the frothy waters. The area still has charm and authenticity, although some residents wonder how long it will last. The pelican that kept watch in the port area fell victim to an assassin's gun early this year.

Signs of new holiday villages are already springing up all around the citrus and banana groves. Thus far, the town authorities have succeeded in imposing some basic restrictions: nothing higher than two stories along the seashore or four stories inland. Archaeological ruins have been protected, so that if a builder runs into an ancient wall or tomb, the building stops.

It's pleasant to while away the time at one of the cafes or restaurants along the harbor at Lower Paphos, opposite the 13th-century fort, a large, square structure in very good condition. Demokritos, in lower Paphos, offers the usual Greek specialties such as *souvlaki* and moussaka for around 4 pounds, including wine, for one person. The Nautical Club, on the harbor, specializes in jumbo shrimp and fresh fish, at about 5 pounds per person with wine.

Upper Paphos abounds in history. There's the pillar where St. Paul was bound and given "40 stripes save one" for preaching Christianity. Nearby stand the remains of a fourth-century Christian basilica, a Gothic church converted into a mosque under Turkish occupation in the 16th century, a Byzantine castle — destroyed in an earthquake in 1222 — and a restored Greco-Roman theater.

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The New York Times

Echoes From a Cave in Spain

by Mary Peterson Kennedy

RONDA, Spain — The guide at "La Cueva de la Vileta," the Filicia Cave, 25 kilometers (16 miles) southwest of this historic mountain city, seems to prefer to listen to the visitors' interpretations of its prehistoric drawings than to give that of the scholars and archaeologists who have come before.

"The paintings have been the subject of so many discussions that it isn't really important," says José Antonio Bullón, 35, grandson of the man who discovered these caves. "Each visitor should take away his own impression."

The caves are full of the lingering presence of prehistoric men, women and children. There are strange and fascinating drawings, including perhaps the only cave drawing of a fish, pottery shards strewn casually on the floor, startling stalactites and stalagmites and thousands of bats. José Bullón Lobato came upon the site in 1905, when he was searching for fertilizer for the land he farmed in the valley at the foot of the caves. He had seen bats flying around the top of the mountain beside his farm and went up in search of guano. Finding an opening, he tied a rope around his waist and descended 30 meters (82 feet) until he came into a small chamber that is now the entrance of the cave.

By the light of his small kerosene torch, he discovered one cavernous room after another. They contained perfectly preserved wall paintings, the remains of primitive fires, ceramic shards and pots and even the skeleton of a young woman whom experts later identified as a human sacrifice.

British and German scholars thoroughly investigated the cave's underground waters and mapped its rooms and, in 1924, the site was declared a national monument. It remained in the hands of the Bullón family, who still live on the land and manage the caves.

Recently built cement stairs (and a flimsy rope railing in some parts) are the only concessions to modernity. Cars must be left down below, and it is a long, steep climb up to the entrance of the cave. As for life there are only the wild mountain goats, which peer down precariously from jags of granite that pierce the air above the caves.

José Antonio and his brother alternate as guides, so if the iron gate at the original entrance to the cave is padlocked, the visitor must wait and enjoy the view until they re-emerge. A small flat picnic clearing looks out over the Serania de Ronda, a mountain chain that extends almost to the Mediterranean. It is a breathtaking view of granite mountains, green

valleys and winding roads that seem to disappear into nothingness and the silence of the wilderness.

The guide will wait 20 minutes or so to see if he can get his full complement of 12 tourists, and then the trip begins in the semi-darkness. There is only the white arc of José Antonio's kerosene lamp, so individual flashlights come in handy.

There is never a sense of hurry, and visitors can linger over the red, ochre and black drawings, some of which are estimated to be more than 20,000 years old. There is a seal, a pregnant mare and an odd finger-like drawing that some experts say may be the earliest symbol for water. Dozens of crossed stick drawings in geometric patterns are thought to be the first attempts to teach the intricacies of hunting by stalking, trapping and poisoning animals.

One visitor disagreed. "Cave drawings have always been interpreted by men," says Elizabeth Freudenheim, a weaving expert from New York City, "and they always read male activities into the drawings. These crisscrosses could be a pattern for a simple weave. After all, if the men hunted, the women surely did not sit in the cave all day. They must have gone out and gathered food, and when they did it had to be put into something, probably a crudely woven basket."

"After all," says José Antonio with a smile, "why not?" Looking at the fire-charred walls and the broken pieces of pottery, it is easy to imagine the roving herds of primitive peoples. There are huge chambers where there is no sound but the flapping of bats and the faraway trickle of water. Centuries of dripping water have formed these well-preserved stalactite rooms that the owners call by such names as "The Cathedral Room," "The Leaning Tower of Pisa Room" and "The Pipe Organ Room," where the guide will play you a four-note tune on the stalactite formations.

The citizens of Ronda find it quite normal that prehistoric people settled here. After all, the village later attracted the Visigoths, the Celts, the Romans and the Arabs. The city, cut in two by a deep and dramatic gorge, with its Roman ruins and its Arab architecture, has the proud air of a place that is assured of its role in the history of the world.

The cave is open from 10 A.M. until 8 P.M., including Sundays and holidays. There are two routes from Málaga. Taking the main coastal road toward Cadix (route 340) for 10 kilometers, turn off on route 344, which will take you to Colón, El Borge and to Ronda, and is about 100 kilometers. If you are further down the coast, but on the same main highway (340), turn off at San Pedro de Alcántara and take route 339 directly into Ronda. Once in the city, take the Sevilla highway, route 339, and turn off at Montequiva. From there on there are frequent signs to the caves.

An Anthill in the Alps

by Mavis Guinand

GENEVA — The Swiss, a highly organized people, are fascinated by ants. A huge black ant even appeared on the purple 1,000-franc banknote issued in honor of Auguste Forel, a 19th-century scientist who studied the insect's busy life.

Now, in the modern Geneva Museum of Natural History, about 100 black and brown ants and their nests are the stars of what is billed as the world's only public ant show.

In a room of their own, maintained at 25 degrees Centigrade (77 degrees Fahrenheit), the ants draw crowds. Visitors, 200,000 of them a year, make for the ants on the museum's second floor. The life pattern of the ants from Trinidad, one of the 6,000 varieties of ants, is as fascinating as a motion picture.

In the museum, channeled through 12 meters (39 feet) of acrylic tubes and plastic bins, ant activity becomes clear. The first bin is a feeding trough filled with leaves and thorny brambles. A caption says an apple, an orange and some honey are on the daily menu. On one recent visiting day, there was no fruit, but there were two slices of cake with white icing.

Reddish-brown *Lasius aphidivorus* swarm over it all, chopping and clipping portable morsels and then climbing up a ramp into inclined tubing. Two-way ant traffic runs as smoothly as cars on a turnpike. Unburdened ants speed toward the feeder with no natural barriers such as twigs or pebbles to block them. Workers return to the "nest" carrying cake crumbs or banners of green leaf.

In the nest or one of its annexes, ants shared up their haul, enriched with spit and ant manure, forms the mesh on which they raise the fungus that is their basic food. The *Lasius* are farmers.

In Central America, their anthills may hold a million ants in a thousand chambers linked by the galleries they dig underground. *Lasius* are a menace; they can strip an orange tree bare overnight.

Mushroom cultures fill six clear bins and

overflow into some of the tubes in a spongy white mass. In its depths lies the Queen *Lasius*, 10 times as big as any of the workers who toil for her. She may live from 10 to 20 years, each day laying thousands of eggs that will hatch three weeks later.

The ants' destiny is programmed in the egg. As nymphs, they reach their definite size — small, medium and large — and go about specific tasks according to their age. The smallest *Lasius*, 2 to 4 millimeters like our garden variety, represent about 61 percent of the work force. They start as "in pairs" in the nursery, then graduate to tend the mushrooms. Museum specialists say they water, weed and in six months die, probably from exhaustion.

Medium-size workers (5 to 9 millimeters) form another 38 percent of the colony; they also start on the palace staff, then move on to farming and the disposal squad. Living almost up to a year, they end up policing roads and digging leaves with the gang.

The largest (9 to 15 millimeters) are warriors; their impressive pincers can give a good nip. But Claude Besuchet, an entomologist and museum curator in charge of the *Lasius* colony, suspects they are paper tigers. "Some *Lasius* ants invaded the nest one day and the warriors just barricaded themselves in the nest," Besuchet said. "It was the workers that first sallied out after the scare."

The nine-year-old queen is not visible. Besuchet hopes she will live long. When she dies, the whole colony dies. Natural reproduction is ensured each spring by winged males who take off on a tropical evening to fertilize the winged females. The males drop dead after the effort and the young queen — shedding her wings — leaves to found a new colony with some 200 to 300 million sperm tucked in a belly cavity and with a pellet of the precious fungus in her mouth.

Beschuet does not expect that natural reproduction can happen here. "We did get about 50 winged females one spring, but no winged males have ever been hatched in captivity," he said. "Our princesses were beautiful: about four centimeters with a seven-centimeter wing span. The workers slaved to clean and feed

them — they had huge appetites. Finally, the frustrated princesses died or were ruthlessly eliminated by the workers. They cut up the bodies to carry them in chunks to the waste bin."

"In the lab," Besuchet adds, "we could never provide the stormy weather, warm showers and rain-cooled evenings that trigger mating flights in Central America. Caribbean natives wait impatiently for them: they catch the flying ants and roast the fat abdomens into a delicacy as crisp and tasty as bacon, plus a nutty flavor."

This *Lasius* colony was one of six sent by plane from an institute in Trinidad. They came carefully packed in small plastic containers, with a wire mesh opening in the side to let in air and prevent condensation from temperature changes. When they were unpacked in Geneva, on a cold November day, each box held a queen, a couple of hundred workers and some fungus. Only one group prospered. Another died.

After the winter of 1978, when it was first shown in public, the colony suddenly dropped from 200,000 to 10,000. Workers even killed the warriors, perhaps to get rid of useless mouths.

Entomologists increased synthetic Vitamin C and amino-acid rations and reinforced the light. The colony began to increase again steadily.

"Since that scare," Besuchet said, "I gather about three kilos of wild rose hips that are full of vitamin C and deep-freeze them for the winter diet. Since no one else at the museum volunteers for the chore, I do it on late-fall hikes with my wife. A 10-year-old once noticed that *Lasius* only seem to care for prickly foods. They have a passion for roses."

The 300,000 *Lasius* get their apple and orange every day. And the cake? "That was an accident," Besuchet said. "We ran out of rose hips and gave them some jam instead. Ever since, the men who clean the cages and renew the provision of leaves will add some sweet cake as a tidbit. Ants love it."

The *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Route de Malagnou 1, Geneva*, is open from Tuesday through Sunday from 10 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE TITANIC, NEW WHITE STAR LINER, FOUNDERS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND; REPORTS ARE MOST CONTRADICTORY, BUT APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IS FEARED

PASSENGERS SAVED MAY NUMBER 675

Map of the North Atlantic Ocean showing the route of the Titanic.

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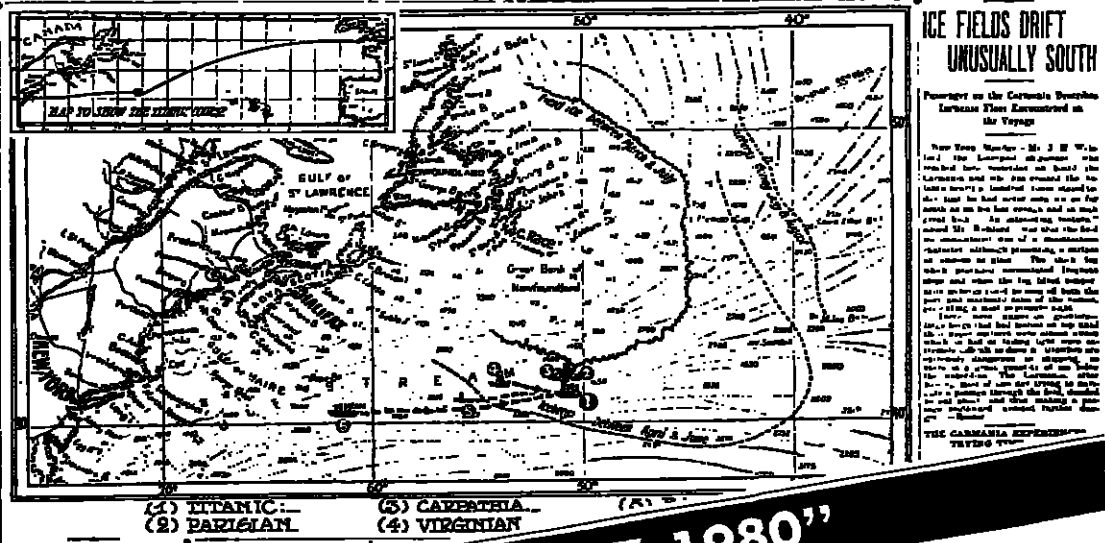
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

West Germans Cautiously Optimistic Despite Jobless Rise to 2.2 Million

NUREMBERG (UPI)—Unemployment in West Germany rose to 2.2 million or 8.9 percent of the work force last month, but officials said Thursday there is cause for cautious optimism.

The Labor Office said the number increased by 75,118 in July. However, the head of the Labor Office, Josef Stengl, said he is cautiously optimistic because a 5,000 rise in the seasonally adjusted total was the smallest monthly increase in that index for three years.

Meanwhile, in London it was announced that British adult unemployment fell 5,900 in July to 2.96 million, or 12.4 percent of the work force.

Soviet Oil Price Increase Reported

ROTTERDAM (Combined Dispatches)—The Soviet Union has notified customers in southern Europe that its export oil will be raised 50 cents a barrel, to \$29.50, on Aug. 15, industry sources said Thursday.

The increase will be the second since May 1 and would bring the main Soviet export crude, known as Urals, closer in line with the open market price, about \$29.90 a barrel. The Soviet Union is not an OPEC member, although its increasing aggressiveness in selling oil to Europe has given it a greater influence on the world market. It sells an estimated 1.4 million barrels a day to West European nations and about 2 million barrels to the Eastern bloc.

Harvester Would View Alternatives

CHICAGO (Reuters)—International Harvester, which will reopen talks later this month with creditors on the restructuring of its \$3.5 billion debt, said Thursday that it would reconsider a decision to restructure its financial affairs outside the bankruptcy code if its strategy for survival appears successful.

The firm also said in an amendment to a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it may face the prospect of having an involuntary petition of bankruptcy filed. Harvester said it is rapidly exhausting the possibilities of further actions to raise cash and reduce costs.

The company also said it is continuing to negotiate with France on financial assistance to save its French subsidiary from loan default, which, it said, could trigger massive debt default in North America, Britain and West Germany.

Comcast to Enter U.K. Cable TV Bid

BALA-CYNWYD, Pennsylvania (Reuters)—Comcast Corp. Thursday announced its intention to participate in applications for cable television in Britain.

The company said it will enter into a joint venture with a major British entertainment and leisure firm as a partner with a management role.

Applications to participate in one of the 12 pilot projects must be submitted to the British government by the end of August.

Brazil Reports July Trade Surplus

BRASILIA (Reuters)—Brazil recorded a merchandise trade surplus of \$707 million in July on exports of \$1.88 billion and imports of \$1.17 billion, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.

The result brought the total surplus for the first seven months of 1983 to \$3.67 billion compared with \$209 million in the comparable 1982 period. Brazil's goal is to end the year with a trade surplus of \$6.3 billion.

Brazil is not considering a meeting of the Paris club group of countries to renegotiate government and government-backed debt falling due in 1983 and 1984, a Finance Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Siemens Says Profits Climbed 16%

MUNICH (Reuters)—Siemens, West Germany's largest electrical company, said it increased profits 16 percent to 538 million Deutsche marks (\$215.2 million) in the first nine months of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Siemens gave no forecasts for full-year results. The company paid an unchanged 8 DM dividend in the previous fiscal year on net profit of 738 million DM, up 45 percent from the previous 509 million DM.

Data systems and medical engineering recorded the strongest sales. Most of its plant capacity was underused in the first nine months, leading to a 4 percent cut in global workers to 311,000. In West Germany the cut was 5 percent, to 210,000.

Talks Continue in Marc Rich Case

NEW YORK (UPI)—The federal judge involved in the Marc Rich controversy reported Wednesday that negotiations are continuing in an effort to settle the company's tax dispute without resorting to a possible seizure of its U.S. assets.

Judge Leonard Sand was reported earlier this week to be considering freezing up to \$55 million of the assets. Marc Rich, a major commodities trader based in Switzerland, has refused to provide company documents to a U.S. grand jury investigating possible tax evasion.

In June, Judge Sand imposed a \$50,000 daily fine on the company for contempt of court. Last Thursday, the company paid \$1.3 million in accumulated fines, but the fines will continue until the company decides to comply with the grand jury subpoena.

Financial Corp. Says Plan Approved

LOS ANGELES (Reuters)—Financial Corporation of America said Thursday its proposed \$810 million merger with First Charter Financial Corp. has been approved by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The merger, previously approved by Financial Corp. and First Charter shareholders, would create the largest savings and loan company in the United States with assets in excess of \$20 billion.

GKN to Acquire AE for £66 Million

LONDON (IHT)—Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds said Thursday that it had agreed to acquire AE Plc., a maker of automobile engine parts, for shares valued at £66 million (\$98 million).

AE accepted the bid after rejecting an offer made by GKN last week valuing AE at £48 million. GKN said it will be able to streamline both automotive parts businesses by merging.

Strung by the heavy cost of layoffs, GKN had net profit of £40.8 million on sales of £1.89 billion in 1982.

U.S. Dollar Intervention: More Political Than Fiscal

By H. Erich Heinemann
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration appears to have taken a calculated gamble in its decision to join major industrial nations in substantial intervention in foreign-exchange trading to try to guide the value of the dollar.

Senior officials in the administration said they remained convinced that transactions of this sort, if at all effective, had a momentary impact on prices. Currency values, they believe, are determined by basic factors such as differences in the rate of growth in the money supplies of nations and by inflation — not by day-to-day trading in world markets.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Wednesday that "there is no change" in Washington's policy of intervening only when currency trading is "disorderly."

On the political side, however, the White House and the Treasury are aware that their doctrinaire

stand against intervention has been a major irritant in U.S. relations with close allies — notably West Germany and Japan.

"With the strategic arms talks going on and with the deployment of the cruise missiles in Europe

NEWS ANALYSIS

coming up in the fall," said a former State Department official with close ties to the administration, "it's very important to nurture the sense of unity in the alliance. We have to be seen as being 'on the team.'" The official added, "I suspect that the president got a call" from Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn.

That official and others suggest that the events leading to the decision last week to participate in joint intervention in the currency markets was roughly as follows:

Since late May the Federal Reserve System has tightened monetary policy to control what is seen as an excessive rate of growth in the money supply.

The tightening is temporary, according to Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, and is intended to preserve the credibility of the central bank's intermediate-term strategy to keep inflation under control. But the short-term effect of the Fed's action has been to raise interest rates, and this is the factor to which traders in the foreign-exchange markets have reacted.

Traders have been bidding aggressively for the dollar, which pushed up quotes for the currency in relation to the Deutsche mark by more than 4 percent last week and on Monday.

"While the tightening is going on," said a central bank official, "we may have to intervene to keep the dollar from going haywire."

A senior official in the Federal Reserve System acknowledged that the joint intervention was triggered last Friday by the sharp fall in recent days in the value of the Deutsche mark and, to a lesser extent, in the value of the Japanese

yen, with a corresponding increase in the value of the dollar.

There was no change in market fundamentals to justify this kind of an increase in the dollar, on top of a level that was already too high," he said. "This is my definition of a thin, disorderly market. We had to intervene to counter the bandwagon effect in the market."

A Treasury official added that the Reagan administration was simply living up to the commitment on joint intervention it made at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit in May.

At the same time, Federal Reserve officials were careful to say that they did not expect the intervention operation to have a significant effect on reducing the level of dollar quotes.

A key aspect of the administration's move into the markets is that the Federal Reserve System is expected to act to "sterilize" the monetary effect of these transactions.

To do so, the Fed will have to sell Treasury bills from its domestic portfolio to offset the increase in foreign currencies that it has acquired in the exchange markets as it sold dollars. Thus, at least in theory, Fed policy — as measured by growth in the nation's money supply — should not be affected.

Partly as a reflection of such selling, traders said, the federal funds

rate on overnight loans between banks rose to almost 10 percent Tuesday, prompting one currency trader to ask whether "the Fed was undoing with one hand what it was trying to accomplish with the other."

Denis S. Karnosky, chief economist for Conti Commodity Services in Chicago and a former Treasury official in the Reagan administration, warned that "sterilized interventions have a way of not working."

Mr. Karnosky added, "I hope this is only an ad hoc move and not a fundamental change in policy."

If it is a fundamental change in policy, then the administration is "courting inflation," he said, "and this is what I'm afraid of."

The intervention in the foreign-exchange markets would become potentially inflationary if the Fed did not offset the increase in foreign currencies and in effect allowed these holdings to become the feedstock for a further acceleration in the growth of the domestic money supply.

Gloom Returns to U.S. Steel Industry

(Continued from Page 11)

both Bossong, who heads the economic research unit at U.S. Steel, said Wednesday.

Steel companies are holding to the position that a strong comeback has simply been delayed, and by the second half they expect demand and prices to turn up strongly.

However, some analysts say that much of the corporate optimism is

misplaced. "Some of these companies are still wearing rose-colored glasses," said Mr. Bradford. At worst, he added, "the industry says it is still looking for 1-percent unit growth annually," in the long term. "We still see 1-percent decline," he said.

Deep discounting has further aggravated the industry's problems. The ferocity of the discounting is surprising," said Howard M. Love,

the chairman of National Steel Corp., which specializes in sheet products. "But there is still a lot of excess sheet capacity in the United States, and the Third World is still commanding about 20 percent of the market."

Mr. Love, along with several analysts, said the discounting was also caused by efforts among U.S. manufacturers to regain the share of the market that they lost to foreign producers in the recession. At the height of the industry's woes in 1982, foreign steel accounted for about 22 percent of the U.S. market. Now that figure has declined to about 19 percent, but analysts say foreign concerns are zeroing in on the steel industry's healthier consumer-products sectors.

Even for those steel companies least dependent on an upturn in capital spending, continued discounting could postpone profitability until 1984. Still, analysts believe that, if prices rebound, most steelmakers could become profitable in the second half of the year.

Because the steel industry today is significantly leaner, it is in a better position to turn a profit quickly once prices recover.

More importantly, concessions negotiated with United Steelworkers of America union cut wages by \$1.25 an hour and froze cost-of-living payments until next year. Specialty steelmakers are also expected to benefit from higher tariffs on some imports imposed by President Ronald Reagan in early July.

U.S., Tokyo Drug Companies Announce \$313-Million Deal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Merck & Co. of New Jersey has agreed to acquire slightly more than 50 percent of the Banyu Pharmaceutical Co. of Tokyo in a transaction valued at about \$313.5 million, the companies announced Thursday.

Under the agreement, Merck, based in Rahway, New Jersey, will purchase 74 million newly issued common shares and bonds of Banyu to become convertible into approximately 40 million additional shares of Banyu.

Banyu had sales in its latest year of about \$300 million in Japan. It markets a broad line of prescription pharmaceutical products, some derived from its own research and some under license from other companies. It has distributed and marketed Merck pharmaceutical products in Japan for more than 30 years.

The two companies also operate a joint-venture company, Nippon Merck-Banyu, which manufactures and markets Merck products.

The agreement will significantly extend Merck's participation in the Japanese pharmaceutical market, the second-largest in the world, according to John J. Horan, chairman of Merck. He said the additional capital would allow Banyu to improve research productivity and accelerate growth.

Merck had worldwide sales in 1982 of \$3.1 billion. Its 1982 pharmaceutical sales in Japan were about \$140 million.

Closing of the transaction is expected by the end of August, the companies said.

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July, 1983

SPORTS

The Baseball Drama in Boston

Kuhn Had No Choice but to Resign as Czar

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

BOSTON — One of the first to appear was Gene Autry, ex-troubadour and fearless foe of rustlers, wearing an aqua-blue leisure suit, attire unexpected to one accustomed to seeing him on the silver screen in chaps. He did wear black cowboy boots, though, and carried a brown business folder.

Autry owns the California Angels baseball team. Other early arrivals debarking the elevators and the escalators of the Marriott Long Wharf Hotel here for the meeting of the major league owners or their representatives were:

Ewing Kauffman of the Kansas City Royals, in a sport jacket with a bright floral pattern, and carrying a briefcase; Frank Cashen of the New York Mets, in bow tie and white suit with blue pinpoints, and also with a briefcase; George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees, the shipbuilder, in a dark sport jacket and behind dark glasses.

Another was John McMullen of the Houston Astros, in a moroccan-style suit, appropriate for the undertaking at hand.

The time was 8:45 A.M., an unwholesome hour for drama to be building. But building it was. And the clutch of reporters asking questions of the hurrying owners and the television lights outside Salon A, where the meeting was to be held, contributed to it.

The purpose of the meeting was to determine, once again, the fate of Bowie Kuhn, commissioner of baseball.

Kuhn had been deposed as commissioner in November, and his term was to expire Aug. 12. But there was a move by some owners toward a compromise that might help him recapture his position, and the atmosphere was pregnant with mystery as to whether they would succeed.

Gabe Paul, president of the Cleveland Indians, arrived a few minutes after 9.

"You're late," someone called lightly to him.

Paul turned and said, "Twice, twice, twice." And disappeared into the meeting room.

What did he mean by "twice, twice, twice?"

Was it a code? A clue? A curse? Or simply the bottom line of the apportioned early bird?

Whatever the drama was, perhaps building inside the conference room too and around the large horseshoe-shaped, white-linen-covered table where the baseball people took their seats. Kuhn would open the summer meetings, as was traditional, with his remarks.



Bowie Kuhn

Kuhn had been commissioner for 14 1/2 years. He is 56 years old and had grown gray on the job. It has not been a completely placid time, though he says, "I would not have traded a minute of it." He made mistakes, he made compromises, he made headlines. He was criticized for, among other things, the way he handled labor relations with the players and for the strike of 1981, and he was harpooned for the starchy way in which he carried himself.

He says that he has been called a stuffed shirt so many times that he almost began to believe it himself. But he could laugh at himself. Once, after having sat through a 25-minute game without ever leaving his seat, he said, "That shows you a sturdy constitution."

Baseball has seemed to grow under his stewardship. Its popularity has risen. When he took over in 1969, a dreariness had set in, and articles were being written with such headlines as "Is Baseball Doomed?"

"If anybody suggested that now," Kuhn says, "they'd be laughed off the stage."

But some of the owners who opposed him, like George Argyros of the Seattle Mariners, said that a majority of the teams were not making money and that a businessman, not a lawyer, was needed in the office. If you want to buy a franchise, though, it'll run you a tidy \$20 million.

Unlike his predecessor, General William Eckert, a career military man, Kuhn seems to have generally liked baseball, and understood it.

Kuhn grew up in Washington and worked in the outfield scoreboard in old Griffith Stadium as a youth. "Who was your favorite player?" someone asked.

"Buddy Lewis," he replied without hesitation. "He played right field."

Remember his number? "Of course, No. 3. I looked at it all the time."

The 6-foot-5-inch Kuhn, now in a gray plaid suit, had prepared a short statement to read to open the meeting. He began:

"I have advised Bud Selig as chairman of the search committee that I am withdrawing my name from any further consideration by his committee. This decision is final, irrevocable and emphatic."

As he continued his brief statement of resignation, there was, he would recall later, "the most awesome silence I think I ever heard in a baseball meeting."

The speech was emotional. "Yes, his voice cracked a few times," said Selig, the Milwaukee Brewers' owner, who was a Kuhn supporter. "And, yes, there was a tear in his eye. But I didn't look at him much. My head was down."

Kuhn had struggled the last 20 months to keep his job, ever since he learned it was in jeopardy. When he decided on Tuesday that the opposing votes were deadlocked, he had no choice but to step down.

"It was time for a change in baseball," Argyros said. "Maybe even for the sake of change."

The mood — and not an appraisal of the defeated — was the dominant theme here, even among the commissioner's critics.

"I leave with no remorse or malice," Kuhn said later. His eyes were slightly red-rimmed. But he was maintaining, as he said he had for the last few days, a stiff upper lip.

Kuhn later was asked if there was one word that would describe his commissioner'ship.

"Caring," he said, after a moment. "What will he do next?"

"Not sure, but I'll tell you this: You're not dealing with a heartbroken man."

A woman came up and said, "I'm from 'Good Morning, America.'"

"Well, good morning," said Kuhn.

She asked if he would appear on the program the following morning.

"Possibly," he said, "but I'm not sure where I'll be tomorrow." He looked at her, and smiled. His stiff upper lip had softened. "I may be holding my head."



Tim Foli of the Angels slipped under the tag of the Twins' catcher Tim Lincecum to score on a single by Brian Downing, helping California to a 7-5 victory. The umpire was Alan Clark.

Ryan Delivers His 9th Career 1-Hitter

To Lead Astros Past the Padres, 1-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Nolan Ryan allowed just one hit, a one-out single by Tim Lincecum in the third inning — to lead the Houston Astros to a 1-0 victory Wednesday over the San Diego Padres.

In pitching his 52d shutout and ninth one-hitter, Ryan (10-5) broke a personal four-game losing streak with his 215th triumph. The 36-year-old right-hander struck out 10.

Baseball Roundup

To raise his total to 3,606, second to Steve Carlton's 3,609. The victory was Ryan's first since July 13.

In the ninth, Ryan walked two. One runner was thrown out stealing but Alan Wiggins stole second and would have scored if Tony Scott had not caught Gary Templeton's bloop in center.

It was the 149th time in his career that Ryan has struck out 10 or more in a game. The loser was Tim Lincecum (4-10), whose personal losing streak was extended to four.

In the first, Terry Pugh led off with a slow roller toward third for an infield single and scored on Dickie

Thou's triple into the right-field bullpen.

Mets 2, Expos 1

In New York, Mookie Wilson scored from second on a force-out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give the Mets their fourth straight victory, a 2-1 triumph over Montreal. It was the second time in a week that Wilson pulled off the play.

Jesse Orosco (8-5) was the winner, pitching the ninth inning in relief. Jeff Reardon (5-5) took the loss.

Braves 6, Giants 4

In San Francisco, an RBI single by Rafael Ramirez and a bases-empty home run by Jerry Royster snapped a 4-4 tie in the eighth inning to lift Atlanta to a 6-4 triumph over San Francisco and give Steve Bedrosian his seventh victory in 11 decisions. The loser was Jim Barr, who fell to 3-3.

Pirates 7, Phillies 2

In Pittsburgh, Tony Pena went 3-for-4 and drove in two runs, and Bill Madlock also had two RBIs to lead the Pirates to a 7-2 triumph over Philadelphia. John Candelaria (11-6) held the Phillies to one run on three hits and one walk over five innings. Kent Tekulve got the last five outs for his 12th save. Marty Bystrom (3-7) took the loss.

Cubs 4, Cardinals 0

In St. Louis, Jay Johnstone and Thad Bosley homered, and four Chicago pitchers, helped by four double plays, scattered 12 hits as the Cubs beat the Cardinals, 4-0.

Chuck Rainey (11-8) allowed 10 hits through five innings. Bob Forsch (7-9) took the loss. Bill Campbell worked the final three innings for his seventh save.

Dodgers 7, Reds 4

In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall ignited a five-run first with a two-run homer and added a bases-empty homer in the fifth as the Dodgers beat Cincinnati, 7-4. The triumph went to Pat Zachry (3-0), and Tom Niedenfuer collected his fifth save. Rich Gale (3-5), who was forced to

Watson, Neck Hurting,

Seeks Elusive PGA Title

By John Radosta

New York Times Service

PACIFIC PALISADES, California — The arrangement is contrived, but no one is complaining. The first threesome that was scheduled to tee off in Thursday's opening round of the Professional Golfers' Association championship consisted of three current champions — Tom Watson, British Open; Larry Nelson, U.S. Open; and Severiano Ballesteros, Masters.

Watson gave tournament officials a bit of a fright Wednesday when he stopped practicing after two holes and left the Riviera Country Club to consult an orthopedist in Pasadena. For part of the day, the probability of his competing was questionable.

"This has happened before," Watson said, alluding to his problem of cervical reticulitis, or pinched nerve. On the first tee

Wednesday morning, he was rubbing his neck because he felt pain. After driving, he said, "Boy, that really hurts."

He said the problem occurred last week when, during a telephone conversation, he cradled the phone for 10 minutes between his shoulder and ear. He can also aggravate the nerve by driving a car for long periods, snapping his head to the right or sleeping on the wrong side.

Watson consulted Dr. Robert Martin at the suggestion of Jerry Barber of Los Angeles, a former PGA champion. Dr. Martin gave him ultrasound and heat treatment but no medication, and recommended stretching exercises.

Winner of five British Opens, two Masters and one U.S. Open, Watson came here as a favorite to take the major championship that has eluded him in 13 years on the tour.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Azzurra Gains Yachting Semifinals

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (UPI) — The Italian yacht Azzurra clinched a berth in the America's Cup foreign semifinals on Wednesday, and crewmembers celebrated the feat by tossing Ciro Ricci, the skipper, into Newport Harbor.

The English yacht Victory '83, which qualified Tuesday with two victories, clinched its second-place standing with a 2-1 sweep past Canada 1 on the shortened 14-mile (23-kilometer) course on Rhode Island Sound.

The top foreign contender, Australia II, has also clinched a semifinal berth, meaning that the competition for the sole remaining spot has dwindled down to Canada 1 and Challenge 12.

New Yorker Sets Backstroke Record

CLOVIS, California (AP) — Rick Carey, a 30-year-old New Yorker, broke the world record in the 200-meter backstroke with a time of 1 minute, 58.93 seconds Wednesday in a preliminary heat at the U.S. Swimming Championships.

Carey cracked the record of 1:59.19 which John Naber, who led a powerful U.S. men's swimming contingent in the 1976 Olympics, established at the Montreal Games.

It was the second-oldest world record in swimming. The oldest record is 55:49 seconds in the 100-meter backstroke set by Naber on July 19, 1976, five days before he set the 200-meter mark.

Hinault Confident Following Surgery

LANNION, France (Reuters) — Bernard Hinault, the winner of four Tour de France bicycle endurance races, said Thursday that he was confident of a full recovery after undergoing a successful operation on his right knee.

"Obviously competition is over for me this year," the 28-year-old cyclist said, "but I plan to be in good shape in 1984."

For the Record

NEW YORK (AP) — Pat LaFontaine, the New York Islanders' first draft pick and the third pick overall in the National Hockey League draft, announced Thursday that he will play for the U.S. Olympic hockey team in 1984.

STOCKTON, California (AP) — Randy Ramirez of Bakersfield pitched nine innings without allowing a hit or walk Wednesday night, recording the first nine-inning game in the 40-year history of the California League. The Mariners beat the Stockton Ports, 1-0.

Transition

BASEBALL — National League — ATLANTA — Placed Donnie Moore, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Called on Tony Brincat, pitcher, from Richmond at the International League.

BASKETBALL — National Basketball Association — SAN ANTONIO — Cut Ed Rains, forward.

FOOTBALL — National Football League — MIAMI — Acquired Ed Stinson, linebacker, from New Orleans in exchange for future considerations. Cut John Smith, wide receiver.

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FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS

How the Game Changed in 14 Years

By Jane Leavy

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — After 14 years of forced impartiality, Bowie Kuhn can go back to being a fan. "But the Senators are gone," he said wistfully, adding up the fight to remain in his job.

So much happened to baseball since Kuhn became commissioner on Feb. 4, 1969. The Senators left Washington, leaving the city where Kuhn grew up without a team and without hope for one.

During his tenure, he suspended Denny McLain of the Detroit Tigers and George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees. He voided the sale of three Oakland A's for a total of \$3.5 million and was sued by Charlie Finley. "That put the Kuhn stamp on the commissioner's office," he said.

The DH became part of the vocabulary. The reserve clause, which had bound players to their clubs in perpetuity, was replaced by free agency. During the divisive strike of 1981, fought over the issue of compensation for free agents, he remained above and beyond the fray. One of his greatest regrets, he said, was letting that issue slide from 1980 to 1981.

"The public still thinks of the commissioner as Landis-like," he said, referring to baseball's first commissioner, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. "The laws have changed. You can't tell the owners. You're going to do this and the players do this." There is a percep-

Kuhn's Resignation Pleases Finley

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Charles O. Finley, former owner of the Oakland A's, said that he was "extremely happy" that Bowie Kuhn had resigned as baseball commissioner.

In a telephone interview from his farm in LaPorte, Indiana, Finley said he was "extremely happy about what I hear happened to Bowie Kuhn," he said. "All I can say is I think it's a real let-off day for baseball."

Finley said that Kuhn drove him out of baseball by disallowing an attempted deal in 1976 that would have sent Joe Rudi and Rolfie Fingers to the Red Sox for \$2 million and Vida Blue to the Yankees for \$1.5 million. The deal was "not in the best interests of baseball," Kuhn said in an unprecedented ruling.

"I knew I was going to lose them as free agents, and I was trying to get something because I knew by the end of the year I was going to get nothing," Finley recalled. "And that's exactly what I got was nothing."

tion that this is what the commissioner should do. That I couldn't do."

In the last 14 years, the major leagues expanded from 20 to 26 clubs; attendance increased from 23 million in 1968 to 44.6 million in 1982. The integrity of game, which he spoke about so often, remained intact. And, this year, after the men who employed him had decided not to renew his seven-year contract for a third time, Kuhn negotiated a \$1.2-billion television contract, perhaps hoping that this would be enough to change some minds.

It wasn't. On Wednesday as he prepared to exit he said, "I leave feeling baseball has come light years."

Clearly, it was not a happy day for him. He has often been described as aloof and unfeeling. Perhaps his image was frozen in time forever when he sat outside, coatless, during a frigid World Series game. "I may get it out of me," he said.

On Wednesday he informed the men who fired him that he had accepted his fate. "He was a very formidable figure that felt he gave a lot to the game doing something he didn't want to do, leave the game," said Eddie Einhorn, co-owner of the Chicago White Sox.

He had taken more than many men would have to remain in the job. "There's always the moment when you reach the 'aw shucks' state," he said. "But I'm a big boy. You can't run because something happens to your dignity and you get mortified. Even the president of the United States gets mortified."

Redskins' Peters Faces Drug Charges

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The National Football League was dealt its latest blow in a series of drug-related incidents Wednesday when Tony Peters, a safety for the Washington Redskins, was arrested by federal officials at the team's training camp and charged with conspiracy to distribute cocaine.

Peters, 30, in his ninth year in the NFL and fifth with the Redskins, was released on \$50,000 unsecured appearance bond. If convicted, he would face a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine, said U.S. Attorney Elsie Munell.

In other training camp developments:

At Latrobe, Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Steelers said that veteran guard Craig Wolfley had been hospitalized definitively with a concussion suffered during a passing drill. Wolfley was kicked in the head Tuesday.

At Smithfield, Rhode Island, it was announced that John Hannah,

the All-Pro guard, may come out of retirement to rejoin the New England Patriots in two weeks. Hannah retired this spring, mostly due to his differences with head coach Ron Meyer.

At Miami, the Dolphins acquired veteran linebacker Ed Stinson from the New Orleans Saints for future considerations. Also, Miami cornerback Don McNeal has undergone surgery for a ruptured Achilles tendon, and doctors say he will be out at least four months.

USFL Rookie Sues Agent

Gary Anderson, the running back who signed with the Tampa Bay Bandits on the advice of his agent, Jerry Argovitz, has sued Argovitz for allegedly using him to win a United States Football League franchise.

The lawsuit, filed Wednesday in U.S. District Court, charges Argovitz with conspiring to deliver him to the Bandits as a condition for a USFL franchise for Houston, later awarded to the agent.

Anderson, a former University of Arkansas running back, had been selected by the San Diego Chargers as a first-round choice in the National Football League, but the New Jersey Generals picked Anderson as their No. 1 draft choice in the USFL. The Bandits acquired the Generals' rights to him, according to the suit.

Anderson alleges that Argovitz misrepresented the offers to him, making him believe that the Bandits' offer was more lucrative, the suit said. After he signed with the Bandits, Anderson learned he could have made a substantially better deal with the Chargers.

The lawsuit alleged that the award of the franchise to Argovitz was at least partially conditioned on his persuading Anderson to sign with the Bandits. Anderson, who lives in Columbia, Missouri, is asking for an injunction to allow him to play with the Chargers immediately, \$289,000 in damages and an order declaring his contract with the Bandits void.

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OBSERVER

The Taint of Quaint

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I was not surprised to discover that Nantucket had suffered a severe outbreak of cobbles in my absence. The symptoms of the onset started in January when a telltale rash of electrified fake gas street lamps was beginning to spread along the sidewalks.

I cautioned my friend Crowley, "If you're not careful, you may be caught here in a raging epidemic of quaintness," I said.

"What's the worst that can happen?" Crowley asked.

"I hesitated to tell him, but felt obliged by the duty of friendship. 'In the worst case, inhabitants find themselves dressed in wigs, hoop skirts, knee breeches and such, while standing in public places stirring boiling vats of candle wax for tourist snapshots.'"

Did I think there was danger of that?

Not for two or three years, I said. "Usually the onset of fake gas lamps is followed by an intermediate stage characterized by a severe outbreak of cobbles. In this stage, the disease's tendency is to expand the summer tourist season into the winter. Saloonkeepers start referring to their merchandise as 'washed cups' while hotel keepers refer to their fireplace wood as 'yule logs.'"

"But that's already happened here," Crowley cried.

"Then the disease may be progressing backward," I said. "I wouldn't be surprised to see a severe outbreak of cobbles in the summer."

I should note that Nantucket is an island located south of Cape Cod, 80 minutes by air from Columbus Avenue. Heavily dependent on the epidemics rampant among the middle class of the great Northeastern megalopolis, a group in which the fever for chic smolders constantly alongside the damp smoke of nostalgia.

Thus, cobbles were always easily predictable, just as the gourmet delicatessen was easily predictable.

If my diagnosis is correct, Nantucket's ailment results from a misreading of the chic urban crowd it yearns to attract. Consider the cob-

blestones. Nantucket has always had one cobblestone street, over-arched by giant elms and lined with handsome houses.

It is a magnificent street to photograph but, because of the cobblestones, a terrible street to walk or drive on, and an agonizing street on which to ride a bicycle. For this reason, most Nantucketers try to avoid it as much as possible and leave it to the tourists.

Last year, a great many of the giant elms died of the elm blight, which diminished the street's grandeur. New plantings will improve matters 40 years from now, but in the meantime . . . The fake gas lamps sprouted, then cobblestones broke out all over heavily trafficked side streets.

It is obvious that Nantucket has overestimated the city dwellers' thirst for quaintness. What well-heeled spenders want when they leave Boston, New York and Philadelphia for the seashore is to take the elegance of Boston, New York and Philadelphia with them.

This is why gourmet food shops blossom wherever they go and why single's bars replace the curbside beer joints in seaside towns. When the \$100,000-a-year people take to the seashore, they don't want to eat the fried seafood platter at Cy's Green Coffee Pot while a television set blares the Red Sox game from the bar. They want to dine in a restaurant so exclusive that nobody else on the beach can get a reservation.

While they wait the elegant side of city life waiting wherever they go, they do not want its seamy side. This is why most of the people you see standing around the streets of the Hamptons, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket in what looks like underwear have it embroidered with alligators to show that it isn't underwear.

They don't want to be reminded that back home people sprawl all over the streets in rural underwear. Once total quaintness occurs, as it has in Williamsburg, all you have left is a two-day town. I pray for Nantucket's recovery, if only so Crowley doesn't end up in a wig and knee breeches, stirring hot candle wax in front of the camera shop.

New York Times Service

Arthur Conan Doyle Suspected in Piltown Hoax

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Research sleuths have a new prime suspect in the case of the Piltown Man, the most celebrated hoax in the history of science. He is none other than the creator of that master detective, Sherlock Holmes — Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

In the first half of the 20th century, the bogus fossils, crudely fabricated in some respects, bamboozled two generations of anthropologists. Such gullibility is supposed to be obviated by the logic, objectivity, and rigor of peer-reviewed science.

Self-appointed science detectives have accumulated a bevy of suspects in the Piltown case over recent decades, including the amateur geologist who uncovered the skull and a Jesuit priest.

The case against the great storyteller is being made by Dr. John Hathaway Winslow, an American scientist and scholar who devoted seven years to placing together the clues. Winslow, now working on a book about the hoax, formerly taught at the University of California and at Trinity College in Dublin. Although he has nothing so convincing as fingerprints or a smoking gun, his exhaustive array of circumstantial evidence, laid out in part in the September issue of *Science* 83 magazine, moves Conan Doyle out of the mists of literary legend into the uncomfortable position of suspect.

Why had no one singled out Conan Doyle until now? "There were clues around," said Winslow in a telephone interview. "But people have been frightened to let the cat out of the bag. Conan Doyle and his reputation. He was a powerful man. In a way he still reaches out from the grave."

For nearly 40 years, the bogus fossil skull found at Piltown, Ireland, was widely considered the "missing link" between man and ape. Unveiled in 1912 before the Geological Society of London, the skull fell from grace in the 1950s when modern methods of dating proved it a fake. The "fossil" turned out to be a modern human skull and an ape jaw.

Conan Doyle, born in 1859, the



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

year Darwin proposed his theory of evolution, was a man who loved hoaxes, adventure, and danger. A gifted writer who dreamed up intricate plots, Conan Doyle also wrote a grudge against the British science establishment, which by the early years of the 20th century was long on an anthropological discovery.

The empire was at its height, the scientific Victorian era was still aglow, and, to educated Englishmen, it was almost self-evident that England had once been the cradle, as it was now the govt., of world civilization.

Yet, striking evidence of early man was coming to light in France, Germany — everywhere but in Britain. The embarrassment was exacerbated in 1907 with the discovery, near Heidelberg, of a massive early human jawbone.

Then Piltown man was discovered by Charles Dawson, a lawyer in the south of England who dabbled in geology. An amateur collector of fossils, Dawson noticed a promising-looking gravel pit on Piltown Common, in Sussex. According to his account, he and a friend, a local landowner, took long walks around his home in Crowborough, "geologizing" as he went along. It was a mere eight miles to Piltown.

"There can be little doubt that he often visited the relatively unguarded site either by walking up the driveway that passed next to it or by peering over the hedge to observe the progress of the excavations," writes Winslow.

early 1950s. The fakery had been crude. Some signs of tampering with the jaw, for instance, were so blatant that one of the expositors of the hoax, Le Gros Clark, an anthropologist, wondered how they had escaped notice for so long.

Dawson, the discoverer, became the prime suspect. He, after all, was best placed to salt the gravel pit. Later, the Jesuit priest Pierre Teilhard de Chardin was accused of complicity. Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard paleontologist, said the priest, in recalling a 1913 visit to the area, gave the name of a site adjacent to Piltown that had not yet been discovered. On the basis of this and other evidence, Gould concluded that the Jesuit assisted Dawson in the fabrication.

Each of these suspects had either the honor of making the discovery or early contact with the site — as Conan Doyle did not, according to Gould.

"You can't implicate somebody just because there is a motive," he said in a telephone interview. "It seems silly when you have concrete evidence against other people, not just circumstantial evidence. You can't just throw bones on the ground at a large site and expect somebody will find them. You have to be led to a bogus discovery."

Conan Doyle, according to Winslow, had the knowledge, skill, imagination, access, and motivation to pull off the anthropological prank.

Winslow writes that Conan Doyle, while still in preparatory school, found a role model in the fakery of Charles Waterston, an alumnus of the school whose fabricated beast — half man and half ape — had been unveiled in 1825.

Conan Doyle retired from the practice of medicine by the turn of the century and devoted himself to writing and the practice of some of the characters in Conan Doyle's book. "If you are clever and you know your business you can make a bone as easily as you can a photograph," says one.

What was Conan Doyle's motive in perpetrating the Piltown hoax? He believed wholeheartedly in spiritualism, with its mediums, seances, and mystical revelations, according to Winslow.



The Piltown skull

He also would have known of Dawson's interest in the site from the reports of a friend, also an amateur geologist, who lived across the street from Dawson.

Conan Doyle visited the Piltown site before the "discovery" had been publicly unveiled. "Conan Doyle has written and seems excited about the skull," wrote Dawson, in a note to his scientific mentor at the British Museum, Arthur Smith Woodward.

Winslow shows how Conan Doyle could have come into possession of all the bones necessary for the hoax — not just skull and jaw, but an assortment of bogus fossils that emerged from the gravel pit. Neighbors owned fossil and skull collections (and sold specimens), and Conan Doyle's medical training gave him expert knowledge of how to adapt the bones to his task.

In Conan Doyle's fiction, Winslow also finds clues. Conan Doyle's novel, "The Lost World," is thought by one of the expositors of the hoax to have been inspired by the find at Piltown. But in fact, according to Winslow, the book was conceived and executed before the array of fossils started to emerge from the pit. It was prediction, not description, he says.

Also telling are the statements of some of the characters in Conan Doyle's book. "If you are clever and you know your business you can make a bone as easily as you can a photograph," says one.

What was Conan Doyle's motive in perpetrating the Piltown hoax? He believed wholeheartedly in spiritualism, with its mediums, seances, and mystical revelations, according to Winslow.

Skeptics dismissed his spiritualist wanderings in print, saying he ignored clear evidence of fakery and self-deception among mediums and clairvoyants. Conan Doyle retorted in kind. Why, he wrote, should a man who had heard the dead speak "heed the chatter of irresponsible journalists, or the head-shaking of inexperienced men of science? They are babies in this matter."

Revenge, according to Winslow, could not have been sweeter. "Piltown would provide a chance to reverse the tables. If science swallowed a scientific fraud like Piltown Man, then all of science, especially the destructive and arrogant evolutionists, whom Conan Doyle called the Materialists, could be condemned."

To have hoodwinked the scientists was a triumph, but a private one until the hoax was exposed. Did Conan Doyle reveal the prank? He tried, according to Winslow. But the scientific community of the day was so enthralled with the bones that it ignored indications of skulduggery.

Conan Doyle was a sportsman as well as a joker, Winslow writes. He was an expert cricketer who played on some of Britain's top amateur teams. What better way to end the hoax than to play a trick on the "in the hands" of the Piltown man?

In 1914 a portion of a fossil elephant tusk was discovered at the site. When it was unveiled, Winslow was delighted and pronounced it a supremely important example of the work of Paleolithic man. Woodward published a detailed description of the artifact in a professional journal, even though one scientist present at the unveiling was first presented at Geological Society meeting stood up and said he "could not imagine any reason for an implement that looked like part of a cricket bat." He also said it looked like the bone had been whittled in recent times.

Such skepticism did not prevail, though, and Piltown man retained his eminence as an anthropological find for years to come. "Such gullibility must have exasperated Conan Doyle," writes Winslow, "or made him howl with laughter."

PEOPLE

Chess Boycott by Soviets
Blocks World Semifinals

The Soviet grandmaster Gari Kasparov denounced the decision by FIDE, the international chess federation, to hold his world semifinal match in California and warned it could make it "impossible" to hold the tournament under federation auspices. Soviet chess officials, who are boycotting two world qualifying semifinal matches, called for competitors and other national chess bodies to sidestep FIDE and hold an independent tournament. The Soviet Union said it would not allow Kasparov, 30, to compete in the FIDE match Saturday in Pasadena against Viktor Korchnoi, the 52-year-old Soviet defector who now plays for Switzerland. Another Soviet grandmaster, Vasily Smyslov, 62, was to meet the Hungarian Zoltan Ribli in the United Arab Emirates capital of Abu Dhabi in the other semifinal match. The Soviet Union wanted the Kasparov-Korchnoi match in Rotterdam or in the Canary Islands, after objected to Abu Dhabi because of the heat. But the FIDE executive council upheld both locations. In Belgrade, Bosnian Kase, a FIDE vice president, said the federation sent a message appealing to the Soviet players to "come and play chess and leave behind other motives." Kasparov said the federation could try to find another location for the Smyslov-Ribli match but Smyslov "must confirm that he is willing to play." Under FIDE rules, the Soviet players would forfeit the match if they don't show. Korchnoi and Ribli then would compete for the right to challenge the Soviet world chess champion Anatoly Karpov.

Britain's favorite grandmother, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, turned 83 Thursday, as active and well-loved as she was as wife to King George VI nearly a century ago. The morning mail brought 2,000 cards and presents from all over the world. Well-wishers gathered outside Clarence House, her official residence, as floral tributes began to arrive. The young woman who became a queen during one of the monarchy's darkest hours and later the brave wife whose courage helped Britain endure Nazi bombs, is today an energetic octogenarian whose popularity has never waned. "The queen may be admired, but her mother is simply adored," said the *Times* circulation The News of the World in a birthday tribute.

AMERICA CALLING				REAL ESTATE FOR SALE				REAL ESTATE FOR RENT/SHARE				REAL ESTATE FOR RENT/SHARE			
ANNOUNCEMENTS				ANDORRA				USA RESIDENTIAL				FRENCH PROVINCES			
<p>SUN N.Y. TIMES, Int'l. Europe-Asia. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. Int'l. Europe-Asia. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium.</p>				<p>ANDORRA LA VILLE, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
<p>PERSONALS</p> <p>PAMELA C. JOHNSTON, Int'l. Europe-Asia. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Kanan, P.O. 1000 Brussels, Belgium.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
<p>MOVING</p> <p>ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>FREE ESTIMATES</p> <p>FULL INSURANCE PROTECTION</p> <p>PARIS, France. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
<p>GERMANY</p> <p>FRANKFURT, Germany. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
<p>LONDON</p> <p>1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
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<p>CAIRO, Egypt</p> <p>1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
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<p>FOUR WINDS INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>Why Use Agents?</p> <p>The Best Service From The Largest World Wide Mover</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
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<p>DAMMAM</p> <p>1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
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<p>HONG KONG</p> <p>1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>COSE D'AZUR, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>LAKE LUGANO, Switzerland. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>				<p>SEPTENTRION, French-Andorran. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town. 1000 sq. ft. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town.</p>			
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